The Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

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PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th Octr.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 8 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 666.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	—	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,,	907-8	,, 550

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,080 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 4th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. R. NORTON, 39 & 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25...	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box...	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	,,	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil		6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings	5	8
Bouquets ,,	25, ,,	4	0
Non Plus Ultra ,,	50, ,,	8	0
Isabelas ,,	50, ,,	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

		Rs.	a.
Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of	100	6	0
,, ,, ,, No. 2, ,,	100	5	0
,, ,, ,, No. 3, ,,	100	4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8. No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD **FLAMMARION** GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED **CHRONOGRAPH** WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

Crystal Face, Keyless Action.

With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189, Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81. Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 68-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.

Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8. Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, 6TH OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOUR EXTRA PERFORMANCES
OF THE
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
(run by electricity)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, OCT. 7TH; THURSDAY, OCT. 9TH AND FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH
AT 9-30 P. M.
MATINEE (WITH FULL PROGRAMME).
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH AT 5-30 P. M.
(Children half price to Matinee, reserved seats).

There will be an almost ENTIRE
CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME

Which will include a large number of NEW PICTURES just arrived from the BIOGRAPH COMPANIES in England, America, South Africa, Italy and the

CORONATION PICTURES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 13th Inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in P. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1902.

WANTED,

FOR the Gya-Katrasgarh Construction, a qualified European MEDICAL OFFICER, one who has been House Surgeon in England preferred, on or about 15th October, on a salary of Rs. 400 plus Rs. 125 per month consolidated travelling allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, East Indian Railway, Allahabad.

The Construction, it is expected, will last for about 30 months.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1902.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Resident in India, will be held at the Company's office, 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, 17th October at 5 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 30th June, 1902, at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of income Tax), is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 6th October, 1902, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1902.

N.-B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 13th October, 1902, both days inclusive.

ALL SKIN DISEASES

and sores, including the most apparently hopeless cases, have been submitted to a very careful treatment and skilful scientific examination, and can now be positively cured by a harmless, soothing and healing fluid, of immense value to all suffering from any kind of skin disease. It has been tested and proved to be successful in cases of many years' duration. It relieves itching and irritation at once, and is widely known as

"ANTEXEMA."

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

NO ONE CAN DO
WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... " 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME has now been OPENED for the Season. Application for admission should be made to the PHYSICIAN, in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Clacutta, the 28th August, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 29th October 1902, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1903:—

I. MISCELLANEOUS STORES, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. OILS, WASTES and TALLOW.
III. STATIONERY.
IV. UNIFORM CLOTHING.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Stores keeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

"TENDER for MISCELLANEOUS STORES".
"TENDER for OILS, Etc."
"TENDER for STATIONERY".
"TENDER for CLOTHING".

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1902, at NOON.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Ag. Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th September 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—From MONDAY the 6th October, for 8 days only.—CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., East Street, Poona.

A BUNGALOW and an UPPER STORIED COTTAGE, in Convent Street, Poona, will be SOLD by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at 4 P. M.—MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Auctioneers, Poona.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never, found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. Almeida, Girgaum, Bombay."

VIS-A-VIS (VICTORIA)—Just unpacked, Hungarian-make, in excellent design and workmanship, Price Moderate.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St. Bombay.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Standing Committee Office. Pay Rs. 50, with prospects. Apply forwarding COPIES ONLY of testimonials to the Municipal Secretary, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a First Class thoroughly experienced and reliable OPERATOR and RETOUCHER to turn out High Class Artistic Work in the Studio and out of doors. Handsome salary. Apply with full particulars and references to "A," care of this paper.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
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Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
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FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

FEVERS MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
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Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

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FOR SALE, at REDUCED RATES, to close an account, Tents and Durries. For particulars, apply to G. WENSE & Co., Cawnpore.

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ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, polluted or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Papaya for dispepsia stomachic and liver disorders, loss of appetited gastralgia, nausea, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Chiretta is the extensively used bitter tonic, for debility after fevers, Anaemia, poor blood, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Doctors use them in practice with wonderous results. Apply to P. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

THE ONLY
MOTOR CAR
FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM
THE MOTOR
TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white coloor.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. C. J. Taylor consisting of tables, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes, press, cots, glassware, crockery, knives, spoons and forks, single barrel gun, copper utensils, wearing apparel, tent, tonga with harness, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. William Rogers consisting of wearing apparel, silver mounted walking sticks, leather handbags, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, &c.

1 camera with lense and stand.

A number of law books, the property of a European barrister.

1 Remington rifle 410 bore, 1 practice revolver, 1 pocket revolver and 1 air gun.

4 marble statue pillars.

2 phonographs, each with 10 rollers, and 1 leather dressing bag.

On account of the concerned—

2482 F. F. & Co. 2—1 bale 58 pieces dyed repps, 2,880 yards, 640 1-2 lbs.

2485 F. F. & Co. 2—1 bale dyed shawls and fents 1,869 1-2 yards, 560 1-2 lbs.

On account of the concerned—

257 boxes cigars, such as Indian Five Minutes, Indian Nobles, Java Dawson, Java Nobles, and Java Five Minutes.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built circular brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s office, in Forbes Street, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soane in good order (specially built for the climate of India), iron safe on stand, gent's bicycle by King, table ornaments, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc. the property of the late C. H. WATTS, Esq., Deputy Postmaster.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English brass chairs platedware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's fire proof safe on stand, old China vases, ivory table ornaments, wall mirrors, handsome rubber steel-wheel brougham with open sides, Tuckers argand lamps, Zanzibar talking parrots and cockatoos, garden plants, &c., the property of deceased Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 6th October, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS,
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 a. m., sell by Public Auction at 'Rose Cottage' Bhawani Peth, Poona, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete 3, 5, 6, and 8 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, double branch wall shades, bronze and marble ornaments, large Brussels and Cambay carpets, globe lamps, first-rate pictures, a large quantity of copper and brass cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years :—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	6475·00	12	263·34	32	3335·00	44	316·44
		17	273·00	34	654·95	45	30·67
2	548·35	18	359·44	35	608·00	41	296·68
3	563·00	19	489·25	33	553·84	47	357·28
4	597·55	20	1,576·73	37	573·72	48	446·54
5	571·00	22	326·36	38	599·91	56	543·97
6	553·00	23	905·46	29	853·85	57	392·97
7	708·24	26	400·00	40	477·87	58	412·04
8	872·49	27	400·00	41	359·63	59	430·74
9	703·38	28	400·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	400·00	43	284·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATOONGA.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Anna Dominga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart called Bomblemt situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3982 and 3864, bearing old Survey No. 347, new No. 1476, together, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. Nos. 4329, 4526 4328, 4329, and 4330 and Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689, and 690 and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Abreo and Domingos Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Dominga Miranda and her tenants.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 4 p. m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 67, new Survey No 1, 2, 3·780, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subedhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, one sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. HERBERT, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart L, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot :—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21399 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c, consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Hick Hargreaves and Co, three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Hick Harreaves and Co. manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brigton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Plat Bros. some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Plats Brothers, also bales by Plats Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c. &c.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1902.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling in Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d to 1s 4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the freecoinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This fine old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Bombay mails of 26th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 3-8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 3-4	= do.
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	= — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 7-16	= — 1-16
Do. New York	50 7-8	= unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·17	= + 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	= unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·86 1-4	= plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= unchanged
„ Short London Bills	3 1-2 „	= — 1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 „	= unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 „	= do
6 Do. Do.	4 3-8 „	= do
Interest, day to day loans	2 1- „	= — 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 „	= — 1-8

Extra Council Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £300,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4 84 — 2. Sold on speculation and for export 5000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·60 —4	4·58 —4	4·57 —4	4·57 —3	4·56 —3	4·56 —3	4·55 —3	4·55 —3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	42,000 bales.
Do. last year	28,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	24,000 „
„ „ Continent	11,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 15-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·81 plus 8
Do. do. March	8·63 plus 7
Coffee	5 3-8 plus 1-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Jan.	8·51 plus 7
Do. April	8·57 plus 7

Closing tone steady.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition on the Crop in 11 cotton states is 58·3 per cent.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,05,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,09,000
„ „ to Continent	1,96,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,70,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	2,40,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	52,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ Sold for exportation	3,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	51,000
„ Actual exports	8,000
„ Week's imports	46,000
„ Stock	258,000
Surats week's sales	900
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	500
„ Week's Imports	Nil
„ Stock	4,000
Afloat American	1,50,000
„ Indian	1,000

Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat 38, Apr.-May. Sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36, Oct.-Nov, Sellers, Tone, flat.

Linseed 52 3-4 Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone firmer.

German Sugar granulated first Marks 8 1-2 plus 5-16.

Para Rubber 3 1 1-2, Oct.-Nov. Tone firm.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£140,000
Gold do.	£40,000

Shipping arrivals.—Weisenfels, Imaum.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 3rd October 1902 :—

Cotton	256 bales.
Wheat	2,164 cwts.
Linseed	786 „
Rapeseed	877 „
Gingellyseed	401 „
Poppyseed	458 „
Groundnuts	159 „
Castorseed	5,674 „
Rice	308 „
Myrabollams	1,871 „
Cottonseed	4,698 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	170
Japan 30 „ „	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone firm,

Cash	98·15
1st Settlement	98·13

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9	2
Forward April-May firm	8	2

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	5	10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward }	6	1
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward }	6	4

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	3
Forward April May firm	7	10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	23	8
Forward April May	24	4 to 24 8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready	41	8 to 41 12

COTTON.—The Washington Agricultural Bureau report, received hear this morning, has had no effect on our local market. Prices in the Sutta bazaar are a shade easier, F. G. Bengals for January being quoted Rs. 158 and Good Broach M. G. for March Rs. 201. Other prices are unchanged with little business reported.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,272 1-2 and Mofussil Co's shares to Rs. 480.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 4.

2¾ per cent Consols	£93 3-8	= unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£100	= do
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= do
3 per cent Govt Securities	£65 3-4	= do
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	= do
Do 2 months hence	23 7-16	= do
Do New York	50 3-4	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	= unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·86 3-8	= plus 1 8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	= unchanged
Do Short London Bills	3 1-2 „	= do
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 „	= do
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 „	= do
6 Do do	4 1-8 „	= do
Interest day to day loans	2 1-4 „	= do
Do 7 day market loans	2 3-4 „	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000, for Egypt.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks. 8 3-8, Oct.-Nov. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 37 1-2, Apr.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed, steady. Surats, quiet. Manchester, firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot, 4·84. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000, Arrivals closed, steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
4·64 plus 4	4·62 plus 4	4·61 plus 4	4·61 plus 4	4·60 plus 4	4·60 plus 4	4 60 plus 5	4·60 plus 5

In New York

Receipts at the Port	39,000 bales
Do last year	43,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do do Continent	3,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 15-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·82 plus 1
Do do March	8 70 plus 4
Coffee	5 9-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Jan	8·51
Do do Apr	8·5 1-2

Closing tone steady.

Cotton total visible supply	1,570,000 bales
„ of which is East Indian	70,000 „
„ Total stock in stock in London.	18,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	1,440,000 „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—CARVER—September 11, at the parish church, Wimbledon A F Bruce of Calcutta son of Major Gen A J Bruce late Madras Staff Corps to Emily Louisa daughter of E D Carver of Ingarsby Wimbledon formerly of Alexandria Egypt.

GIRARD—DALY—October 2, at Dublin, Walter Girard, youngest son of the late H C Girard, H E I C S. to Nellie, younger daughter of William Patrick Daly, Esq, Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

HUDLESTON—NELSON—September 18, at St Peters Church, Bayswater, London, Andrew John Hudleston of Hutton John Cumberland in England, to Margaret Alice, second daughter of Thomas Boone Nelson, of 4, Ladbrcke Gardens, Bayswater, London.

DEATHS.

COWIE—September 23, at Mansfield, Notts, suddenly, after a long and painful illness, Isabel, wife Major-General Crombie Cowie, C B, late Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late Captain Owen Lomer, Madras Army.

ELLIS—October 1, at Altrincham, Cheshire, England, William Ellis, of the firm of A Agelasto and Co, aged 67.

JAMIESON—September 15, at Fauhope, Melrose G R C A Jamieson late Lieutenant Scottish Horse, eldest surviving son of the late G A Jamieson.

KEANE—September 14, at Bishop's Stortford, Harriet, Dowager Lady Keane, widow of late Sir J H Keane, Bart, and daughter of late E B Thorneycroft.

MONTGOMERIE.—September 10, at Newfield, Kilmarnock, Admiral J. E. Montgomerie, C. B.

MORTON.—September 11, at Victoria Terrace, Weymouth, Major-Gen. W. E. Morton, Royal (late Bengal) Eng., aged 81.

PHIPPS—September 15, at Lee Park, Blackheath, Capt. W. H. Phipps, R. N., aged 79.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OGILVIE—September 28, at Poona, the wife of Captain E C Ogilvie, R E, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PENNINGTON—September 30, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain W H Pennington, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

SHUTTLEWORTH—September 26, at Ashton Court, Landour, Mr E C S Shuttleworth, Burma Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRAVEN—September 29, at Calcutta, Anne, wife of James Craven late Deputy Traffic Manager, E I Railway, aged 72 years. 7 months.

GOUTIERE—September 20, at Mussoorie Nina Francoise relict of the late A F Goutiere, Esq former proprietor of the Dhoorighaut Concern Azamgarh District.

RING—September 29, at Balasore, Florence (Fairy), the beloved daughter of Mrs Ir M Ring.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets 5h. 45m. High water 1-48m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-31a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Meeting Coronation Festivities Committee, Municipal Hall 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.—A meeting of the general Committee of the Coronation Festivities will be held at the Municipal Council Hall, today at 5-15 p.m.

THEFT AT SEWRI.—Mrs. M. Newton, who owns a dairy farm at Sewri Cross Road has reported to the Police that while she was locking milk cans to be sent to customers, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, her room was entered and a portmanteau, containing articles of jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 207, stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Daresalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Palitana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A.M. to-morrow Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Port Elizabeth and East London will also be forwarded by this steamer.

✓ SISTER NIVEDITA.—Sister Nivedita, will deliver a lecture on "Indian Womanhood" at the Gaity Theatre this evening at 5-30 p. m. Tickets for reserved seats can be had from Messrs. Paranjpe Athley and Co. Pallow Road Girgaum, and also, at Bhasker Shiv Rane's chawl Back Road, Girgaum and Messrs Vaidya's Brother, Lohar Chawl.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ramrao Yadavrao Javere, which occurred at his residence at Murad in the Jangira State on the 27th ultimo from general debility. He held the post of Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jangira for many years, and performed the onerous duties of his office so satisfactorily that he had won the full confidence and respect of H. H. the Nawab : He was of an amiable and obliging disposition and his loss will be keenly felt by H. H. the Nawab and all who came in contact with him. Mr. Ramrao leaves behind him a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss. He was 51 years of age.

DEATH OF MR. BYRAMJEE HORMOSJEE PATEL.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Patel, which took place on Saturday at his residence in Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The deceased was one of the surviving members of the ancient Patel family, which gave the street its name. In the days of his youth he was connected with several charitable and religious institutions, and was a useful member of the Parsee community. He was the father of Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Patel, author of the "Parsee Prakash" and other works, who within a short time has lost his only son and his only brother, Mr. Ardesir Byramjee Patel, editor and part proprietor of the "Saj Vartman," and for whom much sympathy is felt in the community.

OVERDOSE OF "BHANG".—Mr. P. Byrne the coroner held an inquest on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Sowaleram Suntoo, a ghorravalla aged thirty-five years, residing at Girgaum. For the last three years the deceased had been suffering from asthma but took no medicine. During the last week his condition was worse and he did not attend to his work. On Thursday evening he left home not saying where he was going. When he returned about two hours after, he appeared giddy and behaved strangely. On being questioned by his brother Galnoo, as to the cause of his conditions the deceased replied that he had taken half an anna worth of "bhang" (Indian hemp) to relieve his pain. He became unconscious and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the same night. He died in the hospital next morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased accidentally poisoned himself by taking an overdose of Indian hemp.

HINDU CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The ceremony of opening a general Hindu Charitable Dispensary, erected and equipped by Shah Virjee Trimcumjee, a well-known merchant and manager of the Cotton Speculating Association was performed on Saturday afternoon on Kalbadevi Road by Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, before a large gathering of Hindu gentlemen invited for the occasion. A shamiana was erected near the dispensary for the accommodation of those present and vocal and instrumental musics were provided — Dr. Rajab Ali Ramjee Lakdir, who has been appointed medical officer in charge of the dispensary, in opening the proceedings, referred to the various charitable and benevolent works done by Mr. Vinjee for alleviating the sufferings of the poor. Mr. Vinjee had been giving away thousands of rupees every year for various charitable purposes and he had now placed the Hindu community under a deep obligation by providing for them a charitable dispensary which was a great necessity in a thickly populated Hindu locality like Kalbadavi Road.—Mr. Cursondas in declaring the dispensary open read out to the meeting a list of contributions made by Mr. Virjee to the various charitable institutions. He complimented Mr. Virjee on the good works that he had done and fervently hoped that he would be long spared to them. The distribution of flowers terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th October 1902.

1. The following drill will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company—Town Hall Compound.

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company—Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Gun and Squad drill.

2. It is notified for information that there are many changes in "Infantry Drill" and it is requested that N-C Officers and Men will attend as many of these drills as possible so as to Establish Uniformity of will throughout the Corps.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA RACES.

2ND EXTRA DAY—SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close at 6 P.M., on Tuesday, 7th October 1902.

2nd entries close at 7 P.M., on Wednesday, 8th October 1902.

Poona, 4th October, 1902.
CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

CLAIM TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday in a suit brought by Bachoo Hurkissondas against Khushaldas Dayabhai and others, in which the plaintiff asked that it may be declared that he was solely entitled to the ancestral property specified in the plaint; that Bhagwandas Nagardas had no power to deal with the property by his alleged will; that the first three defendants, the executors of the will of Bhagwandas, may be ordered to deliver up the possession of the property, that it may also be declared that the fifth defendant, P. Nagardas Pitamber, was not the adopted son of Bhagwandas, and that, therefore, he was not coparcener with the plaintiff, etc. Mr. Davar, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jamietram N. Haridas and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by the same solicitor, represented Gangabai, the mother of the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the fourth and fifth defendants; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicajee appeared for the sixth defendant. The first three defendants did not appear.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgment, said this suit was filed on behalf of the plaintiff, who is a minor, by his mother and next friend, Gangabai, praying "inter alia" that it may be declared that the plaintiff is solely entitled to the ancestral property specified in the plaint; that his uncle Bhagwandas had no power to deal with the same by his will; that the fifth defendant Nagardas is not the adopted son of Bhagwandas; and that Nagardas is not entitled to any interest in the ancestral property and is not a co-parcener with the plaintiff; and that in the event of Nagardas being held entitled to any such interest, the ancestral estate may be partitioned, etc. At the first hearing, his lordship had decided that Gangabai being herself one of the defendants, should not sue as next friend, and he ordered that the plaintiff's maternal grand father, Varjivandas Kessowdas, should be substituted in her place. The plaint was accordingly ordered to be amended, and the suit proceeded. The facts of the case were simple and undisputed. It appeared that one Nagardas died some time ago, leaving considerable moveable and immoveable property. He had two sons named respectively Harkisondas and Bhagwandas. Harkisondas died in September 1900, leaving his brother Bhagwandas and his wife Gangabai, who was then "enceinte" him surviving. Gangabai gave birth to the plaintiff Bachoo on the 18th December 1900. Harkisondas and Bhagwandas were joint in food, worship and estate. Bhagwandas died on or about 17th December 1900, leaving his widow, Mankuverbai, fourth defendant, him surviving. He also left a will dated 30th November 1900, whereby he appointed the first three defendants, along with two others, his executors. The will had not yet been proved, but the first three defendants had taken possession of the property. Gangabai applied to be appointed guardian of the person and property of the plaintiff in January 1901. In March 1901, Mr. Justice Russell appointed her guardian of the person of Bachoo, but not of his property. In February 1901, Mankuverbai, the fourth defendant, adopted Nagardas, the fifth defendant, as son to Bhagwandas. Under these circumstances the first question was whether the adoption of Nagardas was valid and operative. His lordship went through an exhaustive review of the facts and the law of the case, and arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of Nagardas was valid. Both Bachoo and Nagardas were infants of a very tender age; the property was of the value of ten to fifteen lakhs; and his lordship thought, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that a partition at the present moment would not be for the benefit of the plaintiff. Having disposed of one or two minor points in the case, his lordship gave his findings on the issues, and with regard to four of them, said he would hear counsel as to what they proposed to do. As to two of the issues, there must be a reference to the Commissioner unless the parties were able to come to an amicable arrangement. Question of costs reserved.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute were held in the Institute compound on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendence of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native. A well arranged programme was successfully gone through during the course of the day, the chatie race and the donkey race being the source of great amusement and laughter. The Ladies' Technical Lottery race was interesting in its own way, about nine of the lady visitors having taken part in it. In this race nine gentlemen each with a puzzle in his hand ran a race and handed it to his lady partner. The lady solved the puzzle and gave it back to the gentleman who raced back to the goal. The whole day, though full of enjoyment, was not without accidents. While the ex-students two miles cycle race was being run Mr. J. D. Dubash, one of the competitors, fell off his machine in a swoon, and it was twenty minutes before he was restored to consciousness. Of the other events, the tug of war, the sack race and the handicap flat and cycle races were also very attractive. Mr. H. Monie, the president of the sports committee, and Dr. E. Winter acted as referee and starter respectively. A string band was in attendance. At the conclusion of the sports prizes were distributed to the winners of the day by Miss Shrewsbury.

The following are the results :—Ladies technical lottery race, (1) Miss Shrewsbury, (2) Mrs. Chapman, Pole jump ; (1) Harsh, A. E., (2) Dee, F.A. Half mile cycle race: (1) Lam, P. B, (2) Verghese, G. Mile flat handicap ; (1) Dighe, S. M., (2) Tika, B. J. Mile bicyle race ; (1) Patil, S.M., (2) Kapadia, A.D., (3) Rajalin Mudliar. 100 yards flat race ; (1) Hurst A.E., (2) Mulla, M.F., (3) Masani, J. D., Hurdle, race ; (1) Lam, S.B., (2) Mulla M. F., (3) Kapadia, A. D., Ex-students, cycle race: (1) Gazar, R.A., (2) King, E. M., Sack race; (1) Gadgil, G. T., (2) Mulla, M. F., (3) Chiplunkar, B. H., Donkey, race (1) Fenner, P. (2) Aichidans, N. H., (3) Conractor C. M. Chattie race ; (1) Arjoon, (2) Luxomon, (3) Essa.

A NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROTHERS opened their new confectionery establishment at Nos. 25—27, Church Gate street, on Saturday. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 8 in the evening the premises were the scene of a constant stream of visitors. The tables were surrounded by circles of ladies and gentlemen enjoying the hospitality of the proprietors. The establishment has been fitted out in the latest European fashion, the furniture and its arrangement being most attractive. It is needless to mention that in caterring for the public taste the two brothers have consulted the wishes of the Bombay public. Messrs. Mongini Brothers' connection with large confectionery establishments in England, Switzerland, Rome, etc., extending over a period of over twenty years is a sufficient guarantee of their capability to meet the approval of the public of Bombay. Special invitations were issued for a private view of the premises, over 800 visitors were present.

A CASE OF SESRI.

A case recently came before the Allahabad High Court, which is a type of what is called sesri in some parts of the United Provinces, that is, the sacrifice of a life which is considered useless for the purpose of implicating an enemy or rather of putting a halter round his neck. A man named Daulat, bought a clump of bamboos. Sheo Harakh started cutting the bamboos of this clump. On being remonstrated with he threatened to shorten the stature of Daulat by the length of his neck, and on being defied, he ran to his house, dragged out his daughter, an epileptic girl of about 16 years of age, and cut her down with a hatchet or tingari. His wife took the body round to the door of Daulat, and laid it there. Then there was a race for the police station between Sheo Harakh who wanted to implicate Daulat, and Daulat, whose only desire was to take the halter off his neck. Daulat got there first and told his story. The unnatural father also gave his own version of it. Sheo Harakh was put up for trial, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His first defence was complete innocence, and an accusation of deliberate murder against Daulat. In his petition of appeal to the High Court he still asserted his innocence but said that the blow was really aimed at him, though accidentally it fell on the unfortunate girl. Their Lordships had no doubt whatever that the murderer of the girl was her father and not his enemy. The Civil Surgeon raised the only difficulty in the case. He found two wounds, either of which might have accounted for her death, but added that one could have been caused by the hatchet or "tingari" produced in court, and the other could not. The Sessions Judge felt a doubt on account of this. Their lordships went into the question very carefully, and were of opinion that the wound may have been due to a blow with the sharp end of the instrument driven with some force. They based their opinion on the ground that all the parties concerned, whether complainant, accused, witness for the defence, spoke of the use of only one instrument, and that instrument, the "tingari" produced in court—the only issue between them being as to who used it. The accused was not represented in the High Court, while the Government Advocate, Mr. Ryves, appeared for the Crown. The sentence of death pronounced by the Sessions Judge was confirmed.

POONA RACES.

1ST EXTRA DAY, WEDNESDAY 8TH OCTOBER

Entries closed at 6 p m on Friday 3rd October

Pony Hurdle Handicap.—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 slights.
Mr. Mathradas Goculdas ch cb m La Bailliffe 14·1 1-2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala,s b aus m Jeanaros 13·3 3-1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala,s br aus m Malice 14·1 1-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14·0 3 4
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 14·1 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Berjri 14·0 1-2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14·2
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14-2

The Autumn Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's bl aus m Amourette (aged)
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman (aged)
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale (aged)
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Company's b aus g Planet
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 14·1
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture (aged)
Mr Hajibhoy Visheam's b aus g Harpist

The Maidem Arab Handicap.—Distance 1 Mile.
Messrs Ebrahim bin Rrshid and Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b a h Young Paisseer 13·2 1-2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox 13·2 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14·0
Mr Finch's b a h Musksteer
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy

The Auction States.—Distance 5 furlongs
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merry Stone (Rs 500)
Mr Percy Fischer's b a g Dart (6 years,) (Rs 800)
Mr Finch's b aus g Respinae (Rs 500)
The New Corner Consolation Plate.—Distance 5 furlong.
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif, b a h Arabis tan 13·3 1-2
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussaff H Sheriffs b a h John Roberts 13·3 1/2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad b a h King William 13·3
Mr Abdul Ruzak Obayed b a h King Edward 13·3 1-2
Messrs Dessuza Sayab b a h Kaphurthalla 13·3
Messrs M G Goculdas and A Nanys ch a h Flying Fox
Mr Artan a Errayies b a h Malabs 13·3
Mr Cowasjee Burjsefee's b a h Jalroyla 13·2
Mr A M Aners b a h Crowner 14 0
Mr A W P cha a h Hamilton 13 3
Mr Frenchs b a h Musketeer

The Loosers Handicap—
Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Farajbin Sanads b a d Mosumma 13·2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h shah gehan 13 4-2
Aga S Shake's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Do, g a h Greyleg 13 2
Do, ch a h chester 13 0
Mr Westroppe's b a w chancellor 13 2 1 2
Mr Percy Fischers ch a h Governor 13 2 3 4
Mr A R Amers g a h young Kobensor 14 0
Mr Anendji Nanji's cu a h Ptesident 14 0
Mr Murray,s g a h Firdose 13 2
The allPony Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs M. Mahomedbhy Co's b aus m Miss Bernie 14 1,
Messr M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee b ausin olga 14 0-3 4
Mr. Preston's b e m Dady Smith II 14 1 3 4
do, ch e g New Oswentry by Recluse—Never Despair 14 1 3 4
Mr. Perey Frischers b e h Wink 14 1 1 4
Mr, A, W, P's b aus m Min 14 1 3 4
2nd Entries close at 7 p, m, Saturday 4th October,

6TH DAY MONDAY 6TH October 1902.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.
The Poona Handscap.
Orien, Spark, Ferecracker, Forest and Deoptries.
The October Stakes.
Ferecracker, Peninsular, Millburn, Ritual, Fethcradge, Dumbeliand Deoptries
The Winners Handicap.
Officer, Secunder, shakin and Talesman,
The Commissioners Purse,
Minnichaha, Esmeraida Olga and Beyel.
The Desert Handicap.
Officer, Arthur, Paladen, Cromes, Dispute, Moon.
The Small Pony Handicap.
Hermit, Good Hope, Paladen, Hindustam Sir Jhams, Panala II, Hypocrite, Firdose, Flashlight, Sincerity,. Paleface.
The Home Bred Stakes.
Pyent and armeralda.,

1ST EXTRA DAY WEDNESDAY 8TH OCTOBER,
2nd Entries closed at 7 P. M. on Saturday 4th October
The Autumn Plate—
Distance 6 furlounge.
1st Entriesig.
Mr. A Hussain's b. e. m. Seams
Mr. Cross b. aus g. Orion aged
Mr. Murdochs b. aus g, Spark
Mr, D D's b. aus g. Roscommon aged
The Maiden Arb Handicap—
Distance 1 Mile
1st Entries 7
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's g. a. h. Reeman aged.
The New Comes Consolation Plate—
Distant 5 furlongs
1st Entries 11,
Mr. Jackson's b. a, h, King Arthur 4 yes,
The Auction Stakes—
Distanoe 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 3.
Mr. G. B. Beatties b aus g Bayonet Rs. 800
Mr. A. Hussains b e m Seanest Rs. 1000
Mr. A. W. P. b aus m Nancy Till Rs 1500
A H Aga Khains b e g Ayrdale Rs. 1400

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

Saturday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly at the head of the Bay and the cyclonic storm in South Barisal yesterday has passed into North-East Bengal and has nearly filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in East Bengal and Assam. Chittagong and Silchar have each received 2 1-2 inches ; Barisal, Mymensing, Sibsagar and Shillong one inch. Light thunder showers are reported from the West Coast, and Colombo has received a heavy fall of 4 1-2 inches. Wellington has received 1 1-2 inches and Coimbatore half an inch. Northerly winds are blowing on the lower Burma Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	12	69	04	69	67	70	39
Sunday, Oct 5	00	00	00	25	00	00	00	61
Total	65	12	69	29	69	67	70	40
Total fall to Oct 5 1901.	90	98	84	50	87	48	74	93
Total fall to Oct 5 1900.	72	77	73	49	73	31	69	12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a slight rise at place and remain almost uniformly high everywhere.

Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been generally moderate to light except at Dwarka where it has been fresh.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Surat, Poona and Coimbatore and the minimum 5 at the latter station. Elsewhere variations are small. The temperature ranged from 103° at Jacobabad to 65° at Indore, Akola and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore. Humidity shows a large increase at Belgaum and Coimbatore.

Rain.—About three-quarters of an inch fell at Coimbatore, about half an inch at Ratnagiri and light showers at Neemuch, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Colombo reports heavy rain (4·60).

Weather seems to be slightly favourable for local rain accompanied by thunder and lightning in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

RUMOURED IMPORTANT TREATY.

IT is rumoured that a very striking proof of the great ascendancy acquired by Russian diplomacy in Chinese affairs is to be seen in a treaty which Russia has concluded with Thibet. The text is as follows,—

1. As Thibet represents a territory lying between Central China and Western Siberia, so Russia and China are bound mutually to maintain peace in the country. In case of disorders breaking out in Thibet China, in order to secure that region and Russia, in order to make its frontiers secure, will have to send troops thither after having given each other due notice.

2. In case it should be feared that a third Power is trying direcly or indirectly, to stir up strife in Thibet, Russia and China bind themselves to take such common action as may seen to be necessary for suppressing such disorders.

3. Complete freedom of practising Russian orthodoxy or Lamaism is to be introduced into Thibet ; but all religious teachings of any other kind are to be forbidden unconditionally. To this end the Chief of the Russian Orthodox Mission in Peking and the Dalai Lama are enjoined to work together in the most friendly manner and by mutual agreement, so that both religious creeds may be spread and that all due measures may be taken to prevent religious disputes.

4. Thibet is to become gradually a country with an independent Government, and to attain this end Russia and China will work together. Russia takes upon itself to train the fighting forces of Thibet on a European system and pledges itself to carry out this work in a friendly spirit and without reproach. China, for its part, takes upon itself to develop the economic condition of Thibet and more especially its foreign trade.

Comment is superfluous. Still, it may be remarked that Clause 2 is manifestly directed against Great Britain, and China is to be Russia's ally in case of war. Russia is said to have found in Yung-lu the instrument enabling this Treaty to be ratified.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Afghanistan 1,750 tons, Captain James Hudson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall, 2,675 tons, Captain J. H. Webb sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itola 3361 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 22nd September with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Dunolley, 2127 tons, Captain W Nicol arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 22nd September with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed to-day for Kurrachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hol Hill, Col Harwood, Mr D Schemdler, Mr Jesidar Leson, and 99 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in Bombay harbour to-day. from Karachi, 2nd October, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Kensington, Mr B H J Rustomji, Mrs Rustomji and 5 children, Miss Muncherjee, Captain Parker, Mrs Muller, Mrs Whitby-Smith, Miss Whitby-Smith, Mr Cassum Ally, Mr B Cowasjee, Mr G Fudoo Rayman, Mr H M Ally Khan, Mrs Cunningham, Miss Rustomjee and 200 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.................. ......
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.................. ......
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.................. ......
* 4 Torpedo Boats.......... ......
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N..........Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
Margaritta..........Capt Baddeley..........Madras Pearl Fishery
H M S Sphinx..........Comdr T W Kemp ......Cruiser.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G J Baugh .....Indian Marine
R I M S Clive .... Comdr A J G Piffard ....R I Marine
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia ....Turret-ship
H M S Magdala.......Capt G H Hewett, R N..........Turret Ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffia			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Rajpootana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham	Rangoon		M M & Co
Aberlour	2747	Murray			R B & Co
Onipenta	3420	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Bulimouth	3606	Stratton			W& A G & Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips			P & O Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott	Calcutta etc		M M & Co
Birdoswald	2603	Craig			Corry Bros
Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	22-10	P & O Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Tellard			P & O Co
Itola	3361	Shepherd			M M & Co
Dunolly	2127	Nicol			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Oriental s	Tillard	London, Sept 11
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi, Oct 2
	Itola s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Sept 22
	Dunally s	Nical	Calcutta, Sept 22
	Bisagno s	Alberta	Hongkong, Sept 12
5	Alboin s	Curtis	Bangkok, Sept 30
	India s	Plommur	Mauritius, Sept 20
	H M S Fox	Pelhum	Colombo, Oct 2
	I G T S Patrick Steuart	Tindall	Karachi, Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Aljofar (Schnr)	Nacoda	Damaun
	Egypt s	Chellew	London, &c
5	Afghanistan s	Hudson	Karachi
	Hardwick Hall s	Webb	Karachi

The steamer Kagoshima Maru, intered for loading on Saturday, for China and Japan.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 1—Strs City of Benares, Scarff, Glasgow, Aug 26 Nurani, Moran, Bombay Sept 12, Lightning, Spence, Hongkong Sept 9, and Ras Dara, Cambridge, Colombo Sept 25.

Oct 2—Steamer Wildenfels (German), Renning, Hamburg 30th August.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 1—Strs Purulia, Kirklee, Dragoman, Ikhona, and Arratood Apcar.

Oct 2—Steamers Den of Ceaton, Ranee, Scharlachberger, Sumatra and Nairung.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from
1	Congella	Natal
	Marienfels	
2	Landaura	Rangoon via Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The clan line steamer clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Matiana left here this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—300 bales cotton, Nansee Khaitaz and Co ; 1000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers : 4576 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers ; 15 cases condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sods ; 73 bales cotton dropping and fly. B Nazir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—3000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lowenburg s—200 bales cotton fly, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Swadedale s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—2,000 cwt rice, V Ebrahim and Co ; 169 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 381 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—21 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—150 bales twist, Sam Yee and Co ; 250 bales twist, C Bombay and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 230 bales twist, Doshi Brothers ; 15 cwt fishmaws, N Mianee and Co ; 175 cwt gum, 97 cwt kismiss and 40 cwt funelseed, Yan Shun and Co ; 94 cwt kismiss and 51 cwt bysabole, Samjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

860-00—Smitham Bard N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Contested Chamber.

For Judgement.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

For Consent Decree.

133-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Rahimtoola Rajan vs Karrimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Ooman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.
259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.
294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
133-03—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bal Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibboy—Mulla and M.
3-02—Muljee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.
35-01—Mansuklal J and H—Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co.
39-01—Little and Co—Jagmohundas V urjewandas vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

IN THE INTERESTS OF MR. ATKINS.

AN important Army Order, which will probably be shortly extended to India, issued from Horse Guards, War Office, three weeks ago. Under it numerous irksome and unnecessary parades have been done away with. The soldier is to be allowed a definite period of leisure daily, garrison guard duties are to be handed over to police, soldiers off duty are to be permitted to smoke in the streets, and the heaviest of fatigue duties are to become the work of defaulters only. The object of the new order is to reduce to a minimum the petty restrictions which prove irritating to the private soldier, to simplify rules which he is perpetually transgressing, and make service conditions generally less trying to the soldier than they have been hitherto. So long as the change does not result in slackness of discipline and a diminution of smartness, it is a step in the right direction, for the restrictions to which the duty man is now subjected keep many eligible young men from entering the ranks. We have not the full text of the new order before us, but the pith of it, as given by a service contemporary, is that all roll-call parades except reveille will be abolished ; no soldiers will be employed in canteens or regimental institutes held on the tenant system ; coal-carrying fatigues, the most hated of a soldier's duties, will not be performed by recruits or trained soldiers. If defaulters are available it will be done by them. If not, arrangements will be made with the contractors and the consumers. As far as possible Sunday is to be the soldier's own. Barrack and stable inspections and any parades but church parade will cease. Kit inspections for trained soldiers and recruits are to be held but seldom. First and most important of these changes is that which refers to roll-call. Tattoo being abolished means that the soldier may remain out of barracks as late as he chooses so long as he is present on parade immediately after reveille the following morning. At the present time, as the author of "The Army from Within" showed us, the cause which most frequently brings the recruit into conflict with superior authority is the offence of being late or absent for parade, or for failing to return to barracks in time for tattoo roll-call at night—9-30 or 10 o'clock. The hour is undoubtedly too early and it might have been well to extend it or to make a more generous distribution of "standing passes" entitling men to remain out until after the closing hour of the local theatre or other places of amusement, or until midnight. To do away with tattoo roll-call may render the service more popular to the men in it, but it will not make the soldier more popular with civilians, nor conduce to clear heads on early morning parades. To abandon tattoo roll-call altogether would be a mistake.

Mr. Brodrick, it is said, desires to put down that prolific cause of discomfort and misery—"marriage off the strength". He has directed, therefore, that no soldier will be placed on the married establishment without obtaining the sanction of his commanding officer before marriage. The military authorities are perhaps right in discountenancing marriage as much possible. Perhaps not. At the present time only three per cent. of the strength of an infantry battalion and four of a cavalry regiment or battery of artillery can be married on the strength. The consequence is that many more marry "off the strength" to be taken on as vacancies occur. When a vacancy does occur, a soldier who wishes to marry or is already married has to satisfy certain requirements. He must prove that his wife or bride-elect is of reputable character. He must have seven years' service, possess two good conduct badges, have saved a sum of five pounds, and he will then be granted free quarters or a lodging allowance, with the privilege of making a little more by taking home a portion of his company's washing. But three or four per cent. is not enough, and attempts to enforce celibacy have failed lamentably. What Government proposes to do we have yet to learn, but it does not seem probable that anything less than a large increase of the percentage will effect any change for the better. The reduction of guard duties is every way desirable. It will liberate a larger number of men for drill, and relieve them from very irksome and often very useless duties. The tendency of late years has been to reduce the number of garrison posts and, to quote the words of the writer we have referred to above in support of our contention, "even now there are many guards maintained which are of no earthly use and which have no effect but to increase the amount of unnecessary work which the soldier has to perform, while perfectly useless so far as adding to his military value is concerned. On the contrary urges the writer, "the absurd amount of importance which is now attached to duties on guard and sentry is positively injurious to the real military efficiency of the soldier, tending to destroy his reasoning powers, to stupefy his brain, and to reduce him to a mere automaton incapable of action without the direction of a superior. In some garrisons guard duties are still exceedingly heavy in spite of the reduction which has been made, and in consequence of the large number of men who are usually not available for guard in consequence of being either at musketry or attending gymnasium, or going through a course of military training, or employed on the military police, as officers' servants, in one or other of the regimental workshops, or in a garrison office, it is no unusual thing for men to find themselves on guard three or even four times every fortnight. To how great an extent guards interfere with military training may easily be appreciated.

Fatigue duties interfere with military training in a similar manner. Three hours of the morning which the soldier does not spend on parade, we learn, perhaps less at home than here, he usually occupies on fatigue, sweeping up the flotsam and jetsam of a barracks, scrubbing the floors of the officers' or sergeants' mess, cleaning out the canteen or recreation room or cleaning roads or paths about the barracks from the encroaching grass. "Neither the parades, the guards, nor the fatigues which occupy his time do anything whatever to improve his military efficiency, yet in this dreary routine the soldier spends considerably more than half of every year which he passes within the United Kingdom." The change which is proposed will not merely tend to enhance the popularity of the service, but will make for efficiency. The reduction of petty non-military duties will strengthen parades and give further opportunities for training. Much more might be done in this direction, if the suggestions made some time ago with a view to ensure a soldier "soldiering" during his service with the colours were adopted. At the present time quite a large proportion of men are employed on extra-military duties. It is, we find, by no means an uncommon thing for garrison and regimental employment, together, to account for over two hundred men, or twenty-five per cent. of the strength of an average battalion at home on the higher establishment. These men are relieved from practically all military duties. They are to all intents and purposes in civil employment, and they are servants, grooms, orderlies, clerks, in charge of the recreation ground, in the garrison library, in the provost prison or cells, or military police, all of them well conducted men or they would not have been chosen, and every one of them men who would do well in military duty. The battalions in this way are weakened and their efficiency impaired. As has been suggested, the very posts these men hold are those for which Reservists are best qualified, and in these days when efficiency with the colours is the main object, and employment for the Reservists not far behind it in importance, in striving after popularising the service and at the same time increasing its efficiency, these two points ought not to be lost sight of. The permission of smoking in the streets, less frequent kit inspection and abolition of tattoo roll call are but insignificant in comparison.

MICA MINING IN INDIA.

A very acceptable volume on the subject of the Mica Deposits of India, written by Mr. T. H. Holland and published in continuation of the series of memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, has just been issued. It is of a far more entertaining character than have been many of its predecessors ; and the writer has not scrupled in his descriptions of the mica mining industry to be as interesting as if the volume were not a scientific treatise. The primary object of the work is to describe the Indian occurrences of mica commercially valuable, and of course this only implies a very limited area. Mr. Holland points out that such an area must necessarily be restricted in extent as the combinations of circumstances necessary for the formation of mica-crystals of the proper size and without the flaws commonly produced by earth movements are always restricted in extent. It therefore follows that large mica deposits are commercially very valuable to the country which possesses them, and according to Mr. Holland India possesses an area which should give her a good share of the world's trade in mica, and at any rate should make mica [illegible] of far more importance than it is at present. Mica appears to have been used in India in the past very extensively as medicine, it was considered to have magical as well as medicinal properties. Of course it is now used in India principally in the manufacture of ornaments. But mica is being largely used in other directions abroad, and as has been mentioned is a valuable commercial asset to any country. Mr. Holland therefore mentions that it would not be very surprising if Government were to show an inclination to temper the encouragement already given to the mica miner with restrictions intended to discourage his wasteful methods of mining and the tendency which he has shown, not unnaturally, to secure immediate returns by wantonly excavating shallow workings over large areas. The paper is also intended to convey to the mica miner a brief resume of the nature and history of the mineral in which he is so largely interested. It is rather doubtful, however, whether the book will ever find its way to those who follow the industry, and if it do whether Mr. Holland's erudite discursion on the minerological and chemical characters of the mineral will be properly understood and appreciated. The mica deposits of India appear to be fairly widely distributed. The Tibet border, the Bombay Presidency, Burma, Central India, and the Central Provinces, Madras, and Mysore, the Punjab, and Rajputana, all claim valuable mica quarries, and there is not the slightest doubt that properly worked and safeguarded the mica mining industry could be developed to a far greater extent than it is at the present time. Considering that mica is now so largely used in the electrical industry, exportations of the mineral would doubtless be heavy and profitable. Although the volume contains a good deal of information that will be of use in the industry itself, it is chiefly a mineralogical record, and as such it is complete and satisfactory.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE TOTALISATOR.

THE much vexed question whether New Zealand is in favour of the totalisator will be decided by direct vote, it being the intention of the New Zealand Government to introduce a Referendum Bill primarily with the avowed object of enabling the electors to settle the matter once for all. It is admitted on all hands that the legalisation of the machine for regulating the practice of betting on race-courses, has introduced a cleaner and more wholesome system of enabling people to back their fancies. There are only two classes of persons who really think that this reform has been otherwise than a blessing to the people. These are the fervid evangelicals, who contend that on such a matter as the relative merits or demerits of horse-flesh people ought not to have any fancies at all, and the bookmakers, who are only too willing that the turf should engage the devoted attention of every class of the community, but stipulate that in the business of betting they must enjoy a monopoly. Thus a consensus of opinion has been produced between these two classes on the totalisator question, based on motives which are as far asunder as the north pole from the south. This is the true reason why a trial has never been given to the totalisator in Victoria. Endorsed on two or three occasions by the Assembly, it has been summarily rejected by the Legislative Council, the members of which do not see the necessity for giving to every man the opportunity of backing his fancy on a fair and evenhanded system. Yet it is very significant that even in Conservative England the totalisator was only rejected by a majority of one vote in a select committee which was appointed at the instance of the Bishop of Hereford, who is an opponent of betting in every shape or form. In New Zealand, in France, in South Australia and here in India, there is ample evidence to show that the totalisator has been the means of making racing clubs prosperous, improving the race courses, raising the amounts of the stakes, encouraging the breeding of race horses, and, last but not least, bringing to the Government and to the charities an appreciable accession of revenue from a form of pleasure seeking which offers a legitimate field for taxation. All this, of course, is quite apart from the initial object of the machine, which is to create a perfectly honest bookmaking system, and give each investor exactly the chance of winning for which he pays. Possibly the result of the referendum in New Zealand may be influenced by an opinion adverse to the abuses which have been permitted to make themselves felt rather than to the principal of the act itself.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy continues to make good progress towards recovery.

H. M. S. Fox, Captain F. S Pelham, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 2nd instant.

WE understand that Colonel Hamilton, the popular Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, does not after all leave Simla when Lord Kitchener comes out, having been selected to succeed Colonel Greenfield as Assistant Adjutant General at Army Headquarters.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR POWER PALMER will remain in Simla until the 20th November, and then proceed to Bombay, halting for a short time en route at Umballa and Delhi, and sailing for England on the 29th November.

THE Rajah of Telobin, who was recently taken to Singora by the Siamese authorities, has been permitted to return to his State ; but the Rajah of Ligah who was taken at the same time is still held captive at Singora.

ONE effect of the new quick train service between Bombay and the Punjab is that it will be no longer necessary to run occasional postal specials for the inward English mails between Itarsi and Jhansi This means a considerable saving to the Postal Department in the course of the year.

THE hill tour of Sir James Digges La Touche which commences on the 20th instant, will be as follows :—21st and 22nd, Ranikhet ; 23rd, Majkhali ; 24th, Hawalbagh ; 25th and 26th, Almora ; 27th, Peora ; 28th, Ramgarh ; 29th and 30th, Bhim Tal. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Kathgodam on the 31st, and arrives at Allahabad the following day.

IT will be a relief to many to learn that the wild fury of the French duel is likely in the future to be slightly mitigated. A Paris doctor has invented a wax bullet, which has achieved widespread popularity, and is now in great demand whenever honour has to be satisfied. French duellists think "le jeu vaut la chandelle." Greased bullets, in short.

AN amusing altercation took place between the Police Beat Patrol and the native Bazaar durwans at Prome recently regarding some cucumbers which were lying in the road near the Bazaar. The durwans, about 10 in number, overpowerad the Burmans, who were young recruits, took away their dahs and whistles, and took them to the Guard, charging them with stealing some of the cucumbers in question.

THE maps being prepared for the Manœuvres can be obtained, on payment, from the Survey Department, Calcutta. The maps consist of :—(a). Map showing country between Umballa and Delhi. Scale 1 in., equal 4 miles. (b). Country round Karnal and Panipat. Scale 1 in., equal 1 mile. (c) Country round Delhi. Scale 1., in equal 1 mile. (d). Country south of Delhi. Scale, 2 in., equal 1 mile, and probable cost of each Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.

LORD KITCHENER, as already arranged, will arrive in Bombay on the 28th November. Captain Marker, one of his A.-D.-C.'s, will arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant, and proceed direct to Simla. The Staff accompanying Lord Kitchener on his voyage will be Colonel H. I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O., Military Secretary ; Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, Interpreter ; Captain Victor Brooke, D.S.O., 9th Lancers, and Captain F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., 18th Bengal Lancers, Aides-de-Camp.

QUITE a number of changes in the judicial branch take place in the United Provinces next month, in consequence of the return of officers from leave : Messrs. J. J. McLean and W. F. W. Wells return to Meerut and Agra, respectively, and Mr. A. Sabonadiere to Hardoi. Mr. B. Lindsay will be posted to Sitapur, where he relieves Mr. W. R. G. Moir, who becomes Additional Judge of Moradabad. Mr. Dupernex will be posted to Saharanpur, and Mr. Sherring to Gonda. Mr. Denman has already been gazetted to Cawnpore.

THE report on the administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the last three year, is, says the "Pioneer" chiefly remarkable for the absence of any review by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. The report of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, the Inspector General of Registration, may, we are told by the Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, also Mr. M. O'Dwyer, be read as the Chief Commissioner's review. There is a certain simplicity about this method of doing business which is quite refreshing, and which might well be imitated in more effete provinces, where reviews are too often to be ascribed to the necessity of saying something, though no need to say anything exists. The chief interest in the statistics themselves is their restlessness. They run up and down in a way which almost defies analysis, and the surmise, which is hazarded in the report, that speculation as to the probable enforcement of the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act is at the root of the matter, is probably correct. As yet the operation of this Act has been confined to the Punjab proper, and it is doubtful whether any need exists for enforcing it across the Indus. There, though agricultural indebtedness is undoubtedly serious, there is in this little real political danger because there is hardly as yet that security of life and property which is necessary before the money-lending classes can venture to oust their debtors from possession and themselves arrange to cultivate the land. The uncertainty, however, as to whether the law is to be extended to these tracts must be disturbing, and doubtless some pronouncement will shortly be made by the new Administration.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

THE chrysanthemums are in blossom. Pujah visitors from Bengal are arriving daily. The Durand Tournament has been held and the autumn tours of the big officials are being finally settled. The fifteenth instant will see the exodus of the numerous military contingent which has been spending "second leave" in Simla, and before the month is out the secretariats will have commenced to trundle down the hill. The season is on the wane. Many of its important luminaries are already gone. Dinner plates and tea cups which have figured at many a hospitable entertainment are being auctioned. Lists of almeirahs, bath tubs and fire irons, for sale, are handed into the verandah. It is the time when we are all making plans, some of us for increased responsibilities in the plains, others for furlough and rest, and some for putting off harness permanently in retirement and for leaving a land which often proves, at the last, to have been more to us, despite all its drawbacks, than can be realised during the strenuous years of one's active career.

Almost every department of the Government of India is affected in one way or another. The Commander-in-Chief's tenure comes to an end next month. Sir Power Palmer's short period of office has been extraordinarily eventful to the Indian army. It has seen the rearmament of the entire force with modern small-bore rifles, the re-organisation and enormous increase of the transport service, including the enlistment of large corps of professional drivers, the setting in train of factories for the manufacture of rifles, cordite and gun carriages, the reconstitution of a considerable portion of the Madras forces, also the enlistment of a number of new native regiments for colonial service. It has also witnessed the despatch of upwards of sixty thousand Indian troops and followers for the service of the Imperial Government in South Africa, China and colonial stations. The absence of these large contingents has relieved the military budget of several millions sterling which have been spent on increasing the fighting strength of the machine as a whole. Few Indian Commanders-in-Chief have thus had opportunities of assisting at improvement and reforms so extensive as those it has fallen to the lot of Sir Power Palmer to be concerned with. The good commonsense he has brought to his share of the task has been especially valuable, and has added to the appreciation with which his long and distinguished services would in any case have been regarded. Both the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer will be greatly missed in Simla.

The Foreign Department is losing Mr. Barnes, whose successor Mr. Dane, has already arrived. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department will have a new head before next season, as Mr. Colvin is leaving us to succeed Mr. Dane in Kashmir. In the Finance Department important changes are taking place, Sir Edward Law having returned from home and relieved Mr. Finlay who proceeds on long leave, Mr. Baker continuing to act as Secretary. At Viceregal Lodge Mr. Carnduff and Captain Armstrong have given place to Mr. Lawrence and Colonel Fenn. The Revenue and Agricultural Department has seen two changes in its secretary since the commencement of the season, Mr. Fuller giving place to Mr. Hardy and the latter to Mr. Miller. The Home Department has lost Mr. Hewett, for so many years identified with the responsible post of Home Secretary, who has now gone to the Central Provinces, Mr. Risley succeeding him and Mr. Meyer whose good work in the Finance Department, three years ago, marked him out for further promotion, becoming Census Officer vice Mr. Risley. At Army Headquarters a good many changes are pending, Colonel Hamilton and Colonel Duff, both officers who will be greatly missed here, being amongst those who leave us to take up appointments elsewhere when the new Commander-in-Chief comes in. Colonel Miley also is going, his successor in the headship of the important department of Military Accounts being Colonel Anderson.

The Durand Tournament, which has been completed since my last letter, illustrates the necessity of more elaborate arrangements than have hitherto been made for the care of British soldiers on first arrivals in these hills. The story has been told in your telegraphic columns of how the favourites were beaten. It remains, however, to add that as the direct consequence of playing the previous match in the rain and thereafter sleeping in dripping tents, the South Wales Borderers, the day they were finally put out, had three men, two of whom were their goal keeper and the goal keeper's substitute, in hospital with fever. It is an unavoidable drawback to the Durand Tournament that it exposes the competitors to a sudden change of climate at the time they are called upon for extraordinary exertion. It may be hoped, however, that steps will be taken, another year, to provide huts or other better protection against the weather, than is offered by the existing tents. The cost need not be heavy considering the benefit that some such arrangements would afford to men in whose welfare the whole station takes interest.

The Fancy Fair and Fete in aid of the Mayo Orphanage, which has been organised by Mrs. Ibbetson, opened yesterday. The event has been much talked of and looked forward to, as the charity is both deserving and popular. It had an auspicious beginning on Wednesday, in pleasant weather, with a large and well amused attendance. Some original features were among the attractions as well as the old dependable Lucky Bag, Tommy Dodd and Cafe Chantant, and young persons well known in Simla society flitted about the lawn of Peterhoff in various Oriental costumes, the Japanese predominating. The ladies interested had made most discriminating efforts to obtain articles of artistic and unusual interest for the principal stall which seemed to meet with the appreciation they deserved. I am not aware whether the same can be said of the Eligible Bachelors offered in the Lucky Bag, but I saw many other trifles carried off in great triumph. The Fair is continued to-day.

A public meeting at the town hall building has been called for 14th instant to discuss the arrangements for Annandah, next year.

THE New York correspondent of the "Standard" says that the anniversary of Mr. M'Kinley's death was generally observed in the churches. The rector of the church at Oyster Bay attended by Mr. Roosevelt turned the occasion into a glorification of Mr. Roosevelt, with an approval of his Trust policy from the pulpit. He quoted one text, "Go to, now, ye rich men, weep and howl." Mr. Roosevelt made no attempt to conceal his vexation which he was heard to whisper to his wife.

A NOVEL and ingenious method of importing a dog into England, in contravention of the Board of Agriculture regulations, was frustrated at Calais. A lady and gentleman, the former attired in nurses costume, and carrying what was presumably a baby, boarded the early morning Dover mail packet. A little later the curiosity of the stewardess in the saloon was aroused by her noticing two dog paws protruding from beneath the dainty garments of the supposed baby. An amusing scene followed, and the lady confusedly admitted the disguise under which she said she hoped to pass the dog safely through the Customs examination on landing at Dover. Her intentions detected, the lady was obliged to leave the dog at Calais.

AN amusing story was told at the Postal and Telegraph Congress with the object of illustrating how very much behind the times is a certain permanent official. When Mr. Austen Chamberlain had concluded his introductory visit as Postmaster-General to St, Martin's-le-Grand he was informed—so the story ran—that he had not seen Mr. Blank, the head of one of the departments. "He's in his room, but is probably asleep," explained one of the under officials. "Oh, it's a pity to disturb him now," sympathetically replied Mr. Chamberlain ; "I may have an opportunity of seeing him another day." After some persuasion, however, the Minister was prevailed upon to enter the room where Mr. Blank was peacefully dozing in an armchair The under official nudged his superior and announced "The Postmaster-General, sir," "Eh ! What ?" broke out Mr. Blank, half unconsciously, "Oh, how do you do, Mr. Raikes?" The story was all relished, and as it went the rounds of the General Post Office before being taken to congress may have reached the ears of the Rip Van Winkle who was its hero.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEFENCE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

REPLY TO SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. Brodrick speaking at Farnham yesterday defended the War Office against the criticisms launched against it. The War Office, he said, had not met the great strain of the late war with ill success.

He challenged Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's assertion that the War Office was subject to outside influence.

COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Twenty thousand coal miners have struck work at Pas de Calais. The strike is spreading. Troops have been dispatched to the district and the gendarmes have been reinforced.

PLOT AGAINST THE TSARITSA.

Russian detectives have gone to Copenhagen to protect the Dowager Tsaritsa owing to reports of a conspiracy of Italian anarchists against her.

MARTIAL LAW REPEALED IN NATAL.

Subject to certain restrictions martial law has been repealed in Natal.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An American column has completely routed the Philippine Moros killing and wounding a hundred and capturing and destroying forty forts.

BRITISH vs. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN NEW ZEALAND.

After exhaustive trials of British and American locomotives on the New Zealand Railways, the American locomotives were found to give better results.

ACCIDENT TO THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

The Crown Prince of Greece while driving in a motorcar was overturned in a ditch. He was injured in his eye and underlip. A doctor and engineer who were accompanying him were injured more seriously.

SIR GEORGE COTTON AT ACCRINGTON.

Sir George Cotton, the Unionist candidate for Accrington, speaking at Accrington last night advocated the growing of cotton in the British colonies and Egypt in order to defeat American corners.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Ionian with 1,200 troops aboard has sailed from Durban for India. The guards returned to Southampton yesterday. They received a civic and military welcome at Windsor. The Coldstream Guards received similar welcome at Aldershot. The King will review them in London on the 27th inst,

PARIS-COPENHAGEN TELEPHONE,

The telephone between Paris and Copenhagen will be completed in November.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It was announced at yesterday's meeting of the Macedonian Committee at Sofia that a revolt had broken out at Monastir and Kastoria.

[The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes a telegram from Belgrade stating that M. Boris Sarafoff, who was formerly President of the Macedonian Central Committee, but has now seceded from the main body and formed a separate Committee, was arrested on September 15 at Nish, were he had taken up his residence under an assumed name, and was conveyed under escort to Belgrade.—Reuter. A Central News Vienna telegram adds that after a short magisterial examination M. Sarafoff was set at liberty.]

THE SHIKISHIMA FLOATED.

The Japanese war vessel has been floated having sustained but slight damage.

She went ashore during the recent storm in Japan.

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION.

The "Financial News" announces that Mr. Chamberlain will introduce a Bill authorising a Transvaal loan of thirty millions to redeem the Boer obligations and promote public works. The Transvaal's contribution to the cost of the war will remain in abeyance for three or four years. The contribution will not eventually much exceed a maximum of fifty millions.

JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese Loan will be issued on Tuesday at 102 at one and eight pence, being equivalent to par.

INVISIBLE ARTILLERY.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT AT ALDERSHOT.

A successful experiment was made at Aldershot yesterday. By painting the guns and limbers rainbow fashion, in red, blue and yellow, they were rendered invisible, Officers with glasses at a distance of three thousand yards from the battery having been sent to locate it, were unable to do so and could only discern it when a thousand yards away.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S, AGENCY.)

THE FUNERAL OF ZOLA.

DREYFUS WILL NOT ATTEND.

LONDNN, Oct. 4.

Yielding to Madame Zola's entreaties, Dreyfus will abstain from attending the funeral of Emile Zola in order to avert a disturbance.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas' ironclad is anchored in full view of Yildiz Kiosk, producing a deep impression on the Mussulman population. Permission to enter the Bosphorus was only granted at the last moment on Russia insisting.

The Sultan is doing his utmost to favourably impress His Highness, treating him as on an equality with a sovereign.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS NEGOTIATOR.

HIS EFFORTS ABORTIVE.

President Roosevelt's efforts to settle the coal strike have proved abortive, both sides being uncompromising in their attitude.

Later.

President Roosevelt made a strenuous appeal to both parties in order to avert suffering amounting to a national calamity, in view of the advent of cold weather. Though his intervention has momentarily failed, it is believed that it will be not without result. The public are becoming exasperated against strikers and trusts generally.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Morgan Trust has arranged to purchase in England 50,000 tons of best domestic coal for immediate shipment to United States in their own ships to relieve the suffering resulting from the strike. The Dominion Company in Canada are sending 100,000.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

OPPOSITION GROWING.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

There is a general stir in political circles in view of the approaching session. The Nonconformists' opposition to the Education Bill is growing and extending even among a section of the Unionists.

Mr. Chamberlain presides at a private conference, on Thursday, of Birmingham Unionists to discuss the subject.

ROYALTY AND INDIA.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

A TOUR AFTER THE DURBAR.

According to present arrangements the Duke and Duchess of Connaught embark on board the Renown at Genoa on the 30th Oct., and proceed to Port Said. Thence they will go to Cairo and Assuan for the inauguration of the Barrage. They rejoin the Renown at Suez.

After the Durbar their Royal Highnesses will pay numerous visits in India. They are not expected to return to England until March.

RESIGNATION OF VICE-CONSUL AT BANGKOK.

Mr. John Stewart Bloch has resigned the Vice-Consulate at Bangkok.

LORD METHUEN.

TO COMMAND AN ARMY CORPS.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Lord Methuen, if he is sufficiently recovered, will shortly receive the command of an Army Corps.

OBITUARY.

MR. E. J. C. MORTON, M. P.

LONDON. Oct. 4.

Mr. Morton, Member for Devonport, is dead.

[Mr. Edward John Chalmers Morton had represented Devonport as a Liberal since 1892. He was formerly Secretary to the Home Rule Union. He was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the University was President of the Union. He was called to the Bar in 1885.

Mr. Morton took his degree in the mathematical tripos of 1880, and soon afterwards became identified with the work of University Extension. He organised courses of lectures in the North of England and himself lectured on the subject of astronomy for the University of Cambridge. He was a member of Mr. Albert Gray's Committee of twelve formed to combat "Jingoism" previous to the general election of 1880 out of which grew the Eighty Club. Mr. Morton had Scotch blood in his veins, being a descendant of Leslie. who commanded the troops at Dunbar; while his father's uncle was a nephew of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, who founded the Free Church of Scotland. Mr. Morton had been ill for some months.

Devonport returns two members to the House of Commons, and since 1892 has been represented by two Radicals, Mr. Hudson Kearley and Mr. Morton. In 1892 the aggregate Radical majority was 372; and in 1900, 312. The constituency is safe to return another Radical in the place of Mr. Morton.]

PUBLIC MEETING AT NADIAD.

HOMAGE TO KHAN BAHADUR B. B. M. MODI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, October 5.

At the invitation of Sirdar Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas Desai all the people of the town of Nadiad at the public meeting held at the native general library, resolved unanimously that the meeting fully appreciates the long, distinguished and experienced career of Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edulji Modi, M. A., the recently retired District Deputy Collector of the Kaira District, both as a general revenue, a magisterial and plague officer of the Government as well as the most sympathetic and kind gentleman and a friend of the poor that this district had the good fortune to possess. The meeting sincerely wished that the Almighty may spare him a long, healthy and prosperous life, to be enjoyed during the well earned rest in his old age after conscientious and honest service.

PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

INOCULATION AND DISINFECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 4.

Owing to the prevalence of plague the Civil and Military station authorities are about to make further efforts to popularise inoculation with Haffkine's standardised doses of 5 cubic centimetres which leave no bad after effects instead of 20 centimetres as before. Of course inoculation will be entirely voluntary.

A conference of medical officers has been held at the Residency to consider the desirability of conducting wholesale disinfecting operations street by street with a large staff supervised by British officers for a few months. This system was very efficacious during the outbreak of 1898-1899. The military authorities here favour the scheme and if the medical men report favourably the sanction of the Government of India is to be obtain by wire for its immediate introduction.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVES.

The Maharajah of Mysore and the Dowager Maharani have invited the principal senior European and native officers to be present at the Delhi Durbar with them.

Lieutenant Robertson, 11th Bengal Lancers, son of the British Resident, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to his father till after the Durbar.

The Mysore party leave for Delhi about December 23rd.

SIR ROBERT LOW.

POONA, Oct. 27.

Sir Robert Low, Lieutenant-General Commanding the, Forces Bombay, will leave Poona for Mahableshwar on Friday next.

CHARGES AGAINST AN HOSPITAL STOREKEEPER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Adarjee Maneckjee, late Storekeeper in the Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, who was charged under Section 409 of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, was sentenced by the Magistrate, yesterday, on three different charges to four months imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a fourth count, and 600 rupees fine.

POONA FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

RESULTS OF THE DRAW.

The following is the result of the drawing for the Football and Hockey Tournaments of Poona District in connection with the Delhi Tournament.

In Football six teams entered; R. F. A. Kirkee and Connaught Rangers drew bye; West Yorkshires and Cheshires play on 13th October, and Shropshires and Royal Scots on 14th. On the 15th, the R. F. A. Kirkee and the Connaught Rangers will play. The final has been fixed for the 18th.

In Hockey five teams entered, namely, the 16th, 17th, and two teams of the 7th Bombay Pioneers, and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

THE POONA HUNT CLUB.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Poona Hunt Club held their annual dinner yesterday at the Gymkhana Club, when cover was laid for nearly 60 members. The decorations were in pink and a large number of silver cups were placed right down the table which was decorated with white flowers. Sir Robert Low proposed the first toast which was followed by those of the Honorary Secretary, Colonel Bell, and several others present. The party did not break up till long after midnight, the entertainment being closed by several of the members singing songs after the dinner. The Shropshires band was in attendance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A special grant of Rs. 4,00,000 will probably be made in 1903-04 for accommodation in connection with the reorganisation of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery by Brigade Divisions.

As already stated, the 48th Pioneers are to go through a course of training at Rurki, after which it is probable they may be employed on the Joshinath-Badrinath pilgrim road in Garhwal District, under the United Provinces Government.

The adoption by the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles of the Wolsely helmet has been approved by the Government of India.

The contract system of meat supply for troops is to be introduced into the Poona and Ahmednagar Cantonments.

The Dhitarl relieving troops reached Sarai on the 1st insant, all well.

The 42nd Gurkha Rifles at Abbottabad will furnish the detachment for duty in Simla next year.

It has been decided that No. 53 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, will, when moving in relief during the ensuing cold season between Allahabad and Bombay, proceed by route march as far as Jubbulpore instead of railing the whole way, as was at first intended, owing to the ill-health of the Company.

The Chitral relieving force arrived at Sadu on the 2nd October.

Colonel Oray, Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been granted an extension of command for two years.

ARRIVAL OF I. G. T. S. PATRICK STEWART.

The Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on the 2nd instant, with 263 packages telegraph stores, 57 packages marine stores, 35 packages specie, and the following passengers:—Miss Parriser, Mr. C. A. Cooke. Mrs. Cooke, Mrs Carnegie, Miss Hughes, Mr H. D. Thoy, Mrs. L. Cordeiro Miss Cordeiro, Mrs S. A. Cordeiro, 5 sons, Mr Bhikhaji P. Kharas, Miss Johnson, Miss E. Johnson and 128 deck passengers.

The German Agrarians have been spreading a report to the effect that the Emperor William, under the influence of Russian representations made to him during the recent imperial meeting at Reval, does not intend to ratify the Brussels Sugar Convention, although it has been accepted by the Reichstag and the Federal Council. The "Cologne Gazette" states that the whole story is absolutely untrue and that Germany will, as a matter of course, give her adherence to the decisions which were adopted with her co-operation at the Brussels Conference. The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" adds that Germany, following the example of England and France, has definitely rejected M. de Witte's proposal respecting a new Sugar Convention. Austria-Hungary will also reject the Russian proposition.

RACING AT POONA.

FIFTH DAY.

POONA, Oct. 4.

The racing to-day was somewhat interfered with by heavy rain, which began just before 5 p.m., and lasted for three-quarters of an hour compelling the postponement of the Civil Service Stakes which was just about to be run, the horses having been saddled. The Stewards decided to run the Civil Stakes off on Monday, but to proceed with the two following races. In the first event Recollect went out favourite and justified her selection. Oriental was favoured for the Ghorpuri Stakes, but the Robber won comfortably, leading the whole way. Again did a favourite win when La France annexed the Paddock Stakes. The races run after the rain provided reversals of form. Details:—

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for C. B. Horses. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's Recollect, 8st. 7lbs. ...Robinson 1
Mrs. Russell's Upstart, 10st. ....Cowell 2
Col. Beaver's Regularity, 6st. 5lbs. ....Kamad 3

Also ran:—Wisdom, 8st. 12lbs.; High Tide, 7st. 12lbs.

Regularity led Wisdom to the six-furlong post, where he resigned to the latter, the rest running in a bunch with Upstart. This order was maintained to the bend, where Recollect, who had been improving her position, took the lead from Wisdom, and up the straight Upstart raced into second place. Won by two lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—2 min. 19 secs.

The Ghorpuri Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13·3 and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. M. Aly's The Robber, 7st. 5lbs. .... Kamad 1
H. H. The Kour Saheb of Palitala's Tom, 7st. 3lbs ....Hoyt 2
Mr. Anandji's Shaiboob, 7st. 12lbs. C. D. Mahomed 3

Also ran:—Oriental, 8st. 7 lbs.; Special, 8st. 6lbs.; Marmion, 7st. 2lbs.

The Robber led Tom from the raising of the barrier, Oriental getting off badly. To the straight Shaiboob got into third place. Won by one and a half lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

The Paddock Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A W P's La France, 9st. .. ..Robinson 1
Aga S. Shah's Ethel II., 7st. 6lbs ... .Heeroo 2
Mr. Sattar's Ocean, 8st. 5lbs........................Southall 3

Also ran:—Cocos, 8st. 12lbs.; Acme, 8st. 10lbs.; Bandicoot, 8st. 7lbs.; Priest, 7st. 12lbs.; Widgeon, 6st. 10lbs.; Cadet, 6st. 4lbs.

Cadet led Ethel with La France next, the rest in a bunch. On entering the straight Cadet went back and La France led Ethel. Ocean got third place and Acme fourth. Won by two lengths; one and a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 3-5 secs.

The Aga Khan's Purse.—Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and the balance from the Fund); the second to receive Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200 out of the Stake. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Garda's Narunji, 9st. 3lbs ....Southall 1
Mr. Wormald's Baby Boy, 7st ....Hoyt 2
Mr. A. M. Bushari's Admirer, 7st ....Bennett 3

Also ran:—Muswood, 9st 7lbs; Rasheed, 8st. 7lbs.; Talisman, 8st. 3lbs.; Rubric, 8st. 3lbs.; Bonaparte, 7st. 13lbs.; Zooraf, 7st. 7lbs.

Rubric led Nevermore to the three-furlong post, where Admirer came up and led into the straight, but Narunjee going strongly passed him, attended by Baby Boy and Admirer. Won by three lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 5 2-5 secs.

The Kirkee Cup.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Arab and C-B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Thakur Buldeo Shahi's Fruit Salt, 8st. 7lbs...Hoyt 1
Mr. Westropp's Chancellor. 8st. 2lbs ....Smith 2
Col. Croly and Capt. Greville's Scorn, 8st. 11lbs .... Cowell 3
Mr. A. W. P.'s Hamilton, 6st. 4 lbs ....Bennet 4

This race was run in the dark. Up the straight Fruit Salt came on the outside and won from Chancellor by a length; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

(Winner trained by Pearson.)

CALCUTTA ROWING CLUB.

AUTUMN REGATTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Calcutta Rowing Club's autumn regatta was held in splendid weather, the attendance being large.

In the tub fours, half a mile, two crews only competed. Carrill (bow), Smith (2), Innes Watson (3), George (stroke), and Williamson (coxswains were against Blumenthal (bow), Hales (2), Cowie (3), Day (stoke) and Charles (coxswain). George's crew led the whole way and won an easy race by two lengths.

Trial Fours, three-quarters of a mile.—Burke (bow), Russell (2), Green (3), Bagshawe (stroke) and Barrow (coxswain) beat Braithwaite (bow), Buchanan (2), Murchison (3), Garves (stroke) and Cayley (cox). Won easily by Bagshawe's crew by two and a half lengths. Time—4min. 35secs.

Canoe Race, 100 yards.—First Heat—Barratt and Green beat Hales and Smith. Second Heat—Graves and Charles beat George and Innes Watson. Final—Graves and Charles beat Barrett and Green.

Scrach Fours, a quarter of a mile—Three boats competed "A" Crew—Magnus (bow), Williamson (2), Green (3), Graves (stroke) and Cayley (cox). "B"—Barrett (bow), Blumenthal (2), Day (3), Charles (stroke) and Smith (cox.). "C"—Hales (bow), Carrill (2), George (3), Bagshawe (stroke) and Barrow (cox.).

First Heat—"C" beat "B" by half a length. In the final "C" beat "A" by a quarter of a length after a great race.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

ARDPATRICK BEATEN.

The "Asian" has the following results of races in England:—

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP MANCHESTER).

Mormon, 6st. 12 lbs.............................. Griggs 1
Volodyovski, 9st. 1lb .... Martin 2
Syneros, 8st. 5lbs ....M. Cannon 3

Also ran:—Seringapatam, 8st. 11lbs; Fighting Furley, 8st.; Australian Star, 8st. 10lbs; Biddo, 8st. 1lbs; St. Beurre, 7st. 6lbs; Gascony, 7st. 1lb.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Rising Glass.. Halsey 1
Templemore .... Lane 2
Ardpatrick... Martin 3

Also ran:—Cheers, Floriform, Perfectionist, Ice Maiden, Black Fancy, Wabun, Conroy, and Energetic.

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the mail steamer was Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. I. C. E., of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp. He was met at the Ballard Pier by Mr. C. C. James, Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, M. M. Manghan, Drainage Engineer, and Mr. B. H. Hewett, Assistant Engineer. He stays at Malabar Hill as the guest of Mr. James. Sir Reginald Hart, K. C. B., Commanding the Quetta District, also arrived in Bombay by the same steamer.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Final Tie in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament between the team of the Bombay Gymkhana who had previously disposed of the R. A. (Colaba) Regimental team, and the Welsh Regiment who had beaten the West Yorkshires in the preliminary round, was played before a large attendance on the Cooperage. It was hardly expected, in view of the reputation of the Welsh, that the civilian team would have much chance to pull off the match, but anticipations of a good struggle were more than realised although the game in the second half lost some of its interest owing to the frequency of knocks on. However, the Gymkhana are to be congratulated on the fight they made for the trophy. They had the satisfaction of scoring the first try, and they also had the distinction of holding the Welsh team throughout the second half, by no means a small achievement. Where they lacked was in their forward rank. Their forwards were at no time able to make an opening for their three-quarters, and more than once they were literally piled up. Of the Welsh it is needless to say more than a few words. They surpassed themselves in combination. Their passing in the first half was superb, they thoroughly deserved their victory in Bombay as they have done on the nine previous occasions when they have visited this city. Had the Gymkhana forward line been a little stronger, however, it is doubtful whether their redoubtable opponents would have secured such a decisive victory as 2 goals 2 tries (16 points) to one try (3 points).

Arnott kicked off from the Colaba end, and the ball at once was forced into the Welsh twenty-five. Nice passing between Bromley and Ward might have ended seriously for the Welsh but for a capital punt by Williams which sent the ball to Bromley, who endeavoured to drop a goal. The ball fell short but the Gymkhana forwards were quickly on it and a brief struggle near the line at length resulted in a try, the Welsh back failing to bring his man down at the crucial moment. Arnott, however, put the ball high over the bar. The three-quarters shortly afterwards got going nicely again, the ball being handed right across. The off-side rule, however, spoiled the effort, and a minute later, Daly picking up splendidly from a scrum, handed on to Burge, who passed to Thomas. That player then ran right through and was collared just on the line by Bromley. The men fell over the line, equalising the score. Burge failed to allow for the wind and again a goal was missed. During the rest of the first half the Gymkhana had very little say in the game. Burge kicked into touch well down in the Gymkhana twenty-five. The Gymkhana three-quarters managed to clear for a time. Morgan got hold of the ball and was brought down, but Blair failed to gather and the result was that Jones got in right away. Burge again failed to convert, the wind carrying the leather wide. Shortly afterwards out of a scrum the Welsh three-quarters by means of a superb passing run, took the ball right through and Montgomery scored easily behind the post. This time Burge made no mistake, and the Welsh score was thus increased to 1 goal 2 tries (11 points). From a free kick the forwards of the Gymkhana broke through and carried the ball right into the Welsh twenty-five. Daly, however, picked up splendidly out of the scrum and the danger was averted. A series of scrimmages in the Gymkhana 25 saw the civilian team forced gradually back to the line. Blair saved by a clever punt only to see Watts nearly drop a goal from the middle of the field. The ball fell about two yards short, but the effort was a capital one. Doble eventually got the ball and having a clear course got close to the line before he was pulled up. A second later, however, he received the leather out of scrimmage and got just inside before he was brought down. He took the shot himself and put the ball well between the posts. A succession of scrums followed but there was no further score up to half time.

After the resumption of play the game toned down considerably. Once a nice passing run by the Gymkhana three-quarters might have resulted in something, but Bromley lost the ball when favourably placed. Knocks on were the order of the day and up to time the Gymkhana managed to hold their own.

The score was:—

Welsh Regiment...2 goals 2 tries (16 points)
Gymkhana............................ 1 try (3 points)

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Blair, (back); Sargent, C. M. Ward, Bromley and Thomson, (Three-quarters); Sargent and Harvey, (halves); Arnott, Moore, Kendall, Kerr, Shanks, Chapman, Forbes and Hewson (Forwards.)

Welsh Regiment:—Williams (back); Montgomery, Jones, Harper and Morgan (three-quarters); Daly and Watts (halves); Doble (Capt.), Burge, Holyoak, Jones, Lewis, Bartlett, Thomas and Fowler (forwards).

Referee: Mr. Hebblethwaite.

After the match the cup was handed to Doble, the captain of the Welsh team, by Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Hughes on her behalf congratulating the Welshmen on their victory and good play exhibited in the match, and also the Committee on the excellence of the arrangements made and the capital manner in which they had been carried out.

By way of response Doble called for three cheers for Mrs. Hughes, and for a similar ovation for the Bombay Gymkhana, the runners up and organisers of the tournament. These were lustily given, and the little ceremony was brought to a close by three hearty cheers for the Welsh given on the call of Mr. Arnott.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. INDIA,

The British India S. N. Co's. s. s. India, Captain H. B. C. Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, via Colombo. During the voyage between Mauritius and Colombo she experienced strong wind and high sea. One death occurred on the 30th ultimo from intermittent fever. There being sickness on board the Health Officer of the port visited the vessel, and after examining the patient, pratique was given, the vessel entered the harbour and anchored at the dock channel. The India brought a cargo of sugar and ten deck passengers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 19.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Major J J Cronin I S C B
Capt F O'Kinealy I M S B
Capt A B Battye 6th B Cav
Mr A R Jelf B Cov
Mr H G Boyce B
Mr W R Field B
Mr A Clarke B
Mr E Rossiter B
Major H S G Thomas Depy Assist Adj Gen Burma
Capt C W G Richardson 19th P I
Capt F S Widdicombe I S C
Lieut J G Griffith I S C
Lieut H C Duncan 9th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut E W C Ridgeway, 2nd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut F W Iles 10th Jats
Second Lieut J F Turner R E

Extensions of Leave.

Lieut Col W C Pollard 15th B Lancers 2 mo
Capt S A C Dallas I M S B 2 mo M C
Mr G A Paterson B Cov furl to Feb 28 1903
Mr F O P Baxtrum B 3 mo M C
Mr A D Anthony B 3 mo M C
Capt J W Orchard 15th M I 6 mo M C
Mr C M George B 1 mo M C
Mr H O D Harding M Cov 2 mo and 15 days furl
Mr C C Langden M 3 mo furl
Mr L Robertson Bo Cov 6 weeks' M C
Major W W Cookson R A 7 days
Capt F H Peterson I S C to await result of examination in Russian
Lieut C F Birney R E 1 mo

Permitted to Return.

Lieut Col L J E Bradshaw 17th B I
Major R J Macnamara I M S B
Capt A W Pennington 9th B Lancers
Capt J F Bennett 2nd B Lanrs
Mr W E G Belcher B
Mr H J Johnston B
Mr G G Collins B
Mr C H Hutton B
Mr F W Francis B
Mr H D O Reilly M Cov
Major S E Prall I M S Bo
Major A E Aitken 19th Bo I
Major G de S De Lisle 3rd Bo Light Inf
Lieut C F G Lang 1st Bo Lancers
Major H Templer 5th P Cav
Capt G Chrystie 5th P Cav
Major Gen Sir A Gaselee G C I E K C B I S C
Lieut Col K S Dunsterville R A
Major J P Doyle D S O I M S
Major T Webster I S C
Capt H de V Harvest I S C
Capt G D L Chatterton 1st Sikhs
Lieut W G Hutchinson 38th Dogras
Lieut B G Haslam R E
Lieut A R B Shuttleworth I S C
Lieut N F J Wilson R I M
Lieut E J C Hordern R I M
Lieut H M Salmond R I M
Lady Superintendent Miss D M Moore I M S
Nursing Sister Miss J E Stanistreet I N A N S

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

The rumours prevalent as to the probability of a general election taking place next year have not been dissipated by the remarks of the Marquis of Londonderry and Sir William Walrond on the subject; if anything the utterances of those two Ministers have rather tended to strengthen the belief that the days of the present apathetic and prematurely aged Parliament are numbered. In addressing a Primrose League meeting in his park at Stockton, on Saturday, Lord Londonderry insisted upon the necessity of preparing for the next general election "whenever it might take place". While, of course, he deprecated the notion that he was "prognosticating a general election as near at hand"—to do so would be as much as his place is worth—and although he did not imagine an appeal to the country as imminent, nevertheless it was their duty, etc., etc. And they must remember that when the time come they would not fight "under the same satisfactory auspices as at the last general election," when patriotic Englishmen flocked to the polling booths under the influence of the famous formula that every vote given to the liberals would be a vote given to the Boers. There was, Lord Londonderry remarked, what was known as the swing of the pendulum of the clock, "which invariably went against the party in power". Then it was seven years since the Unionist Government was formed, and "an account would have to be given of a lengthened period". Finally they would be met with the cry that the Unionist party had been in power long enough, and that the other side ought to have a chance. I am afraid all this must have been somewhat dispiriting to Lord Londonderry's hearers. A cartoon by Mr. Gould represents Lord Londonderry and Mr. Balfour engaged in a friendly club over the political situation. Lord Londonderry observes:—"I say, Arthur, I don't like the look of things. If a general election comes, where should we be? The war is really over this time, and we haven't got and shan't have the same satisfactory auspices as we had in 1900." Mr. Balfour replies:—"Well hadn't we better go and see Joe and ask him if he can't arrange something of the sort for us?' Sir W. Walrond in his speech in Devonshire, on Wednesday, said that the day of battle might not be far off though he thought the Government would remain in office for the ordinary length of time. Well, Sir W. Walrond after having served his party well as a whip has just blossomed into a Minister, and in these circumstances a little optimism as to the life of the Government, even though that optimism be affected, is only natural. I could give the name of a Minister whose political position is even higher than that of the Chancellor of the Duchy who thinks that the duration of the present House of Commons will not be extended beyond next year.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Now that the holiday season is practically over and the autumn season is not far off, the attack on the Education Bill is being renewed with much vigour and not a little sectarian bitterness, especially on the part of the assailants of the measure Indeed, the fighting is practically all on the side of the opposition. The whole of the organisations of the Nonconformist bodies, or as they now prefer to style themselves the Fracninches, are being utilised to wreck Mr. Balfour's Bill; but the other side are content for the most part to offer a passive resistance. Day by day the attitude of such men as the Revd. Dr. Clifford becomes more and more of a minatory character, and a great movement is on foot to organise a League the members of which will pledge themselves not to pay the Education rate if the Bill now before Parliament becomes law, and to suffer imprisonment rather than consent to this "outrage on their consciences." But that does not indicate the entire lengths to which the undenominationalists are prepared to go. That fiery politician Mr. Lloyd George, M. P., declared under the shadow of Snowdon, two days ago, that if the Government carry its measure they, the people of the Principality, would never put it in operation among the mountains of Wales. At least one county council in Wales has announced "urbi et orbi" that it will not administer the Act, and a similar resolution has been come to by the Borough Council of Fulham, a place that is regarded as one of the bulwarks of Metropolitan conservatism. Reports of a compromise are in the air, but they are generally discredited, and an excitable time may be looked for when Parliament re-assembles. By the way a curious incident has just occurred in connection with this agitation. The Baptist Union visits Birmingham next month, and as its members are economical people they expect to be provided with hospitality from the town's people whom they annually visit. This year, however, it was found that scarcely anybody was coming forward with offers to furnish board and lodging to the Baptist delegates. Inquiry showed that the reason was that Mr. Lloyd George, M. P., had been announced to take part in the proceedings, and that gentleman, as we know, is not universally beloved in Mr. Chamberlain's borough. In order not to deprive the Baptists of free quarters during their stay in Birmingham, Mr. Lloyd George has magnanimously decided to forego his engagement in that town.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

As was to be expected, some strong things were uttered at the demonstration held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Sunday, to protest against the application of the Crimes Act to the Irish capital, which must have been rather puzzling to the intelligent foreigners, if there were any in the crowd. Clearly a considerable amount of latitude in speech is possible even in a proclaimed city in Ireland. Mr. John Dillon opened the ball by sneering at the Chief Secretary as a young English Cavalry Officer, though I was not previously aware that the Coldstream Guards belong to the mounted part of his Majesty's Service. But Mr. Dillon was terne compared to Mr. William O'Brien, who made great capital of Mr. Wyndham's recent rather incautious remark that no Government could settle the Irish Land question. The much-talked of Round Table Conference still remains in abeyance, and it is rather odd to read this morning upon the application of the prime mover, Captain Shawe Taylor, the use of the Mansion House in Dublin has been granted for the deliberations, although so far none of the landlords invited have intimated their intention to be present.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The most interesting feature of the annual blue book on the India Section of the Imperial Institute relates to the financial support drawn—I use the word "drawn" advisedly—from the Government. Two years ago the then chairman of the Indian Committee (Sir Steuart Colin Bayley) brought to the notice of the Secretary of State the fact that the quinquennial arrangement would come to an end in April 1901, and suggested that the Government of India should be consulted as to the continuance of that arrangement for another five years with such alterations as might be deemed advisable. Heretofore the Government of India's very liberal yearly grant had been allocated as follows:—£ 750 for general purposes; £ 550 (excluding curator's salary which India also pays for) for the maintenance and support of the Indian Section; £ 100 to the Scientific Department of the Institute. The Committee after consideration decided to recommend that the grant for general purposes should be reduced to £ 475, that for maintaining the galleries, etc., be increased to £675, and that for the Scientific Department be £ 250 instead of £ 100. With reference to the galleries it was pointed out that during the previous five years the number of specimens had nearly doubled, while the necessary increase in the salaries of his staff had led to a proportionate diminution in the balance available for dealing with the exhibits. The committee's recommendation for an increased contribution to the Scientific Department was based "on the rapid growth in the volume and utility of the work done for India by the Department, the great importance of which, in the opinion of the Committee, can scarcely be overestimated." In due course these recommendations were forwarded to the Government of India who, in a letter dated 10th January

1901, objecting to the saving under the head of "general purposes" being applied to increasing the grants under the other two heads. Lord Curzon's Government goes on to say :—"In previous correspondence with your lordship on the subject of the Imperial Institute, we have expressed our doubt whether the advantages accruing to India from the Institute were proportionate to the cost of the same to Indian revenues, and we have only acquiesced in the present arrangements because they were considered expedient by your lordship in Council." Now that the general expenses of the Institute have diminished, the Government of India consider that a share of the benefit of such diminution should accrue to them and that they should be sufficiently fulfilling their obligations towards the Institute by contributing £1,125 instead of £1,400. They proceed :—"As regards the galleries we are aware that a larger sum than we grant at present can easily be spent in extending the collections and in increasing the strength and in augmenting the salaries of the establishment. But we see no urgent necessity for this, and we think that the Indian sub-committee should contrive to make the present grant suffice for the next five years." With regard to the proposal to increase the grant to the Scientific Department they mention that many of its investigations have been undertaken without the desire of the Indian authorities. "We are," they say, "grateful to Professor Dunstan and his staff for the interest which they have devoted to Indian products, but as we do not control or lay out their work and have never engaged to pay for it as a purely business arrangement, we are not satisfied that we should be right in increasing the annual grant from Indian Revenues to the extent proposed." The Secretary of State accepted, as he was bound to do, the decision of the Government of India, but he sent out for their consideration various documents including an important letter from the chairman of the Indian Committee. Sir Steuart Bayley expresses the Committee's regret that the work they were appointed to supervise still finds such little favour with the Government of India, and goes on to suggest the expediency of a new departure under which their nomination would rest directly with the Government of India, the Committee so nominated endeavouring "to reconstitute the department in the manner which may seem to be best calculated to give effect to the Government of India's wishes". Sir Steuart at the same time asked that in the interests of India itself the additional grant of £125 a year for the galleries (if only as a temporary measure for two years) might be conceded. The documents accompanying Lord George Hamilton's letter also concluded memoranda from the late Sir F. Abel and Prof. Dunstan, defending the Scientific Department and justifying the claim for increased remuneration. Writing on August 15th, 1901, the Government of India adhere to their decision not to increase the grant for general purposes; announcing their intention to limit the number of samples sent home so as not to increase maintenance expenses; agreeing to increase the contribution to Prof. Dunstan's Department from £100 to £200. "We propose," they said, "to control and regularize references for assistance by arranging that all requisitions shall be endorsed on our Department of Revenue and Agriculture. This will ensure that only such investigations will be requisitioned as we may consider to be really useful or necessary. The Indian Committee, on December 6th, 1901, pointed out that without additional funds they were unable to provide for the arrangement and preservation of exhibits already received from India, and as an "altogether exceptional" case a grant of £300 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State on January 14th, 1902. About this time Sir Steuart Bayley resigned the chairmanship of the committee, being succeeded by Sir Owen Tudor Burne.

PATETI ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

The dinner given at Rosebery Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, on Monday, in celebration of Pateti was in a sense unique, for it was the means of bringing together a larger gathering of Parsees than has ever before assembled under one roof in this country; but sad to say, I noticed that while all the Zoroastrian ladies bravely wore the graceful saree, all the male members of the community were in English dress. One pretty woman who is neither a Parsee nor an oriental appeared in a saree, and very becoming the richly coloured garment looked. I allude to the charming bride of Mr. Tata's son and heir, a lady who has all the esprit of her race but whose features are more those of a fair daughter of Albion than of an inhabitant of Gaul. Most of the company, who included Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Khan Bahadur Chichgar, Mr. H. D. Cama, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. Allbless, J. P., chairman of the Hampton District Council, and a few of Mr. Tata's English friends, went up to Kingston from Westminster by steamer, and although the weather was not as genial as it ought to be at this time of the year the four hours' trip was very enjoyable. Some beautiful but not brief passages of prayers from the "Avesta" were read by the translator, Mr. K. B. Dastur, as grace before meal, and after dinner the following toast were duly honoured :—"The King and Emperor," "The Queen and the Royal Family," "The Pateti," "The Guests," "The Host" and "The ladies." The party returned to London by train arriving at Waterloo soon after eleven o'clock.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BILLIARD CLOTH.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, heard and disposed of a case in which Superintendent Stanford prosecuted policeman No. 1834 D, named Tatya Suryajee, on a charge of receiving stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that a billiard table cover belonging to Government House, Malabar Hill was kept aside since April last when his Excellency the Governor went to Mahableshwar. On the 25th August last his Excellency the Governor arrived in Bombay to witness the Presidency match. The day previous to his arrival, while the billiard table was being set up for his Excellency, the cloth was found torn and about a yard and a half of it missing. The hamal Gunpat Atmaram, in charge of the billiard table, kept quiet over the matter then. On the last Gunpati holiday (11th September) he saw the accused on the French Bridge, Girgaum, wearing a coat made out of the cloth of the billiard table cover. The hamal took no step in the matter at the time. A few days ago he noticed the accused lying asleep on a charpoy in the compound of Government House and told him to get up. This the accused refused to do and they had an altercation, with the result that the hamal went to the lance naik on duty and told him to search the accused's house. This was done and the coat was found. The accused in his defence said the coat belonged to his brother-in-law, who died six years ago. After his death he got the coat and had it in his possession since then. The charge preferred against him was a trumped up one. In support of his defence he called four witnesses—all policemen—who said they had seen the accused wearing the coat since a very long time. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the texture of the cloth and the double seam of it showed that the cloth out of which the coat was made, in all probabilities seemed to be the same as the cloth of the billiard table cover and therefore there was a strong suspicion that it was a stolen property. But besides that piece of evidence there was no other to prove it to be the stolen cloth. On the other hand the accused had called six witnesses, four of whom were his comrades, who all stated that the accused was wearing this coat since March last. One of them had said he had seen the accused wearing the coat about two years ago. There was no doubt that the coat's lining was not soiled and it had not been much in use. Taking into consideration all these facts, combined with the hamal's reticence about the theft, when it occurred and when he found the accused wear the coat, his worship felt there was a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the accused and ordered him to be acquitted. The coat was returned to the accused.

Three districts in the United Provinces will come under settlement this cold weather, namely, Etah, Mainpuri, and the southern tehsils of Allahabad. The settlements will be undertaken by Messrs. Roberts, Lupton, and Pim, respectively.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.

A NEW SCHEME.

A MEETING of the members of the Accountancy Institution was held yesterday afternoon to consider a scheme prepared by Mr. N. R. Mistri, whereby members of the Institution would be entitled to a free passage to England and back with free board and lodging. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The chairman in addressing the meeting said he was not a qualified accountant and as he did not lay any claim to such technical education, he could not offer any remarks regarding it. He congratulated Mr. Mistri and those connected with the institution on its success. The Institution had been doing excellent work and had gained the confidence of the commercial community of Bombay. Since its initiative several reforms had been introduced, but the scheme which would be laid before them would considerably enhance its reputation. Sir Bhalchundra then requested Mr. Mistri to lay his scheme before the meeting.

In laying his scheme before the meeting Mr. Mistri said they were perhaps well aware that in the year 1900, he had the honour to introduce this very scheme and took over thereunder to England, under his personal supervision six of the students of this institution after having prepared them here for those examinations in commerce, which were not held in India, at a cost of Rs. 1500 each. The results of his efforts in that directions were quite successful for the members passed their examination in a manner which reflected great credit not only upon themselves but also upon the Institution to which they belonged. The Institution had twenty five members on the roll this year and they were making a satisfactory progress. During its existence the Institution had introduced good many changes and had always tried to stand in the first rank. He was however anxious to have it placed on a still better and more practical footing he was going to float a scheme which would help them in the achievement of that object. In Europe, institutions of this kind had many facilities in addition to the training they imparted so as to prove themselves useful to the commercial community. They, with the majority of their members, managed certain funds of their own creation which went to supply a good many of their wants. Many members of this Institution would be desirous of going to England to study and pass their examination there if funds were provided for the purpose. He would therefore lay before them a scheme, which would, if successfully floated, be certain to provide help to those who desired to go to England. There were, commencing from the beginning, close upon 150 members on the roll of this Institution, and they could successfully float a scheme with joint help. For that scheme a fund was proposed to be collected to which each member should contribute as a deposit Rs. 250. In that way the contribution from one hundred members would amount to Rs. 25,000, one-third of which should be invested into reserve fund so as to get a six per cent interest and the other two-thirds should be given away by drawing ten tickets to those in whose names or numbers the tickets were drawn. Two years thereafter a call of Rs. 300 should be made on all members and that would enable and put them in a position at the end of every second year to send ten members to England to appear for the examination. All the members including those who had been or not to England must remain on the list of this scheme and contribute at the end of every second year Rs. 300 for a period of ten years so that they would have equally a chance of going to England for the above purpose. By the time the third turn came round the interest on the one-fifth of the amount so reserved as aforesaid together with the third call would enable to send out a third batch of ten members to England. After the fourth call members would not have to contribute further to the fund but to utilize the interest, which would accrue on the reserve fund. Mr. Mistri, then detailed the rules and regulations under which the fund should be managed.

After some discussion it was resolved to thank Mr. Mistri for bringing forward the scheme and to print and circulate the same among the members for their opinion and further discussion.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court on Saturday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhalchand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
" F. C. Macrae	" G. R. Johnston
" John Reed	" B. Atmaram
" Krishnarao N. Rane,	" Motilal Canjee.

Mr. H. C. Colah, solicitor, was further examined. Questioned by Mr. Davur, the witness said it was the practice of the natives of this country to have a survivorship clause inserted in a mortgage or other kind of deed, such as was caused to be inserted by Harivalabh. That was the usual tactics employed for avoiding probate duty. On the day of the completion of the deed Harivalabh was very ill and he had to be brought up to the witness's office on a chair.

Gungashanker Shivram stated that he kept a boarding house near Khara Kova, at Mumbadevi, where the accused Bhaichand Vithal Jumakhram, Bechar Jumakhram and one Ramlal used to take their meals in December 1900. The second accused Gordhan Gopal used to pay the witness the boarding expenses of the four persons.

Mr. P. N. Billimoria, solicitor, gave evidence about matters relating to the filing of the affidavit of documents by Gordhan Nursey in connection with his caveat against the application for probate made by the executors of Narbadabai's first will. He said Gordhan Nursey was introduced to him by the third accused Shapurji Tadiwalla, who was then managing clerk of Mr. Cama, solicitor. The witness received his instructions in connection with these transactions either from Shapurji or Gordhan Nursey.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

OUR EASTERN DEFENCES.

V. C writes to the "Englishman." It is whispered in semiofficial circles that during the stay of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India this cold season, steps will be taken to revive the deep interest the Royal visitor took a few years ago in the defences of the East and Far East. Of all the statesmen and others interested in imperial matters who have visited India within the last decade or so, none have evinced a greater desire to see the outer rim of the Indian Empire placed in an efficient state of defence than His Royal Highness, through whose recommendation a few years ago steps were taken to improve the defence of Bombay, Ceylon and Singapore. The subject is one of all engrossing interest, and has a greater and more far-reaching importance than any other now upon the Imperial agenda notwithstanding the hysterical utterance of many who, like the Colonial Secretary, state that the Imperial Government and the country never has submitted, and never will submit, to the expenditure which would be necessary to be fully prepared for such an exceptional emergency as that which the country has just passed through. It is all very well to put forth that the only remedy for inefficiency and unpreparedness is to call upon the voluntary patriotism of a free people, and there is a crumb of comfort in the thought that the war cloud has lifted, but let us not forget that the campaign which ended at Sadowa, and which brought about one of the great changes in the physical geography of the world, was planned, executed and carried out in a few weeks. Let us not forget that the political situation in the Mediterranean to-day, more especially with regard to Morocco and the Dardanelles, is not at all inviting, and the daily increasing spirit of unrest in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Aden need some little concern, while the ever recurring rebellions in Chinese territory crippling the world's legitimate commercial enterprises, cannot be altogether ignored. In short, the political situation in the East and Far East to-day shows that if there ever was a time when the British Government should consider whether her possessions and spheres of influence are in a thorough state of efficiency, it is the present, and the news, if true, that the subject will again receive the attention of the Duke of Connaught should be hailed with general satisfaction.

ANENT oil as a dust-laying agent we learn that the borough surveyor of Newmarket some time ago had a piece of road, 300 yards long, sprinkled with crude petroleum, allowing one gallon to each 10 yards superficial. One application has sufficed during the summer. This result is considered so satisfactory as to warrant the experiment being continued on other stretches of road. The cost is a halfpenny a square yard.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 19th September. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Sharp Mrs F L
Stubbs Mrs Mr and 2 infants
Anderson Mr and Mrs P C and infant
Flemying Mr B W
Mills and Miss Mr N W
Calnan Mrs
Forster Mr R
Carvill Miss
Luckh Miss
Taylor Mrs and infant
Marshall Mr A H
Halliday Mrs C O
Bond Mr and Mrs
Clark Miss E M
Murphy Mrs
Alexander Mr A
Beadon Mrs Grey
Luke Mr and Mrs J
Jacobs Mr J D
Thomson Miss G W
Sargant Miss V
Robinson Miss A
Martin Miss
Wickham Lieut M
Earnest Mrs and infant
Price Mr H W
Balessio Rev S S
Dooley Lieut W
Benett Lieut W P
Braid Mrs A R
Dolphin Mr P C
Brackenbury Mr
Herbert Mr H A
Phillips Mr and Mrs
Mawbinney Mrs
Burrows Miss
Colley Miss Davies
Cox Miss
Folque Maj C A F
Moura Mr J H
Ward Mr and Mrs T H
Spring-Walker Capt, Mrs F and child
Miss Jarrad
Smith Capt C A
Anderson Maj and Mrs R F
Anderson Miss
Agnew Mr and Miss
Dickinson Col and Mrs
Eden Mr and Mrs
Pigot Mr
Abercrombie Col
Young Miss H A
Spencer Mr N
Fairweather Mr J
Boswell Mr I
Sweeney Lieut Col
Martin Miss
Rose Mr G P
Patterson Capt S B
Standen Miss
Davur Mr A F
Kapadia Mr B N
Crighton Mr
Payne Miss
Moberley Mr
Dobbie Capt and Mrs
Moseley Mr H
Knaras Mr B P
Brown Capt

Gundry Rev and Mrs
Coode Mr F D
Watson Mr W
Watson Mr C C
Wheffin Maj and Mrs
Glover Mr G A and Mrs
Davies Mr J P
Baldwin Mr W J
Baldwin Mr W R
Taylor Mr G M
Bundock Capt A F
Lardner Capt D S
Faunthorpe Mrs
Johnson Lieut Bliss
Vandergucht Lieut G G
Luke Mr James
Walmsley Mr H W
Glen Mr A B
Abercrombie Mrs A W
Sharples Mr F
Browning Mr J G
Ambler Mr T C
Fowle Lieut Col J
Calvert Mr and Mrs
Dodington Capt L
Fowle Mrs
Brown Capt H H D
Heather Mr A
Brigstoke Mrs A
Lacon Mr P
Beatson Maj F W I
Luxmore Miss
Henry Miss J E
Gray Mr S H
Giles Mr H
Spence Mr L H
Morris Mr A H
De Mello Mr C A
Scott Lieut Col J
Taylor Mr F V
Paymaster Lieut B
Elkington Lieut
Clay Mr and Mrs
Dunn Mr T E
Stavely Lieut A G
Hunt Lieut N
Hennessey Mr J
Deane Capt J H
Wynne Mr F W
Jones Mr W
Rombalow Pearse Lieut
Thompson Major
Chatterton Mr
Wannell Lieut
Harrison Mr L T
Rodgers Mr F A
Stephens Mr
Pullan Mr and Mrs
Bamber Lieut Col
Bamber Mrs and child
Orr Lieut G M
Borradaile Maj
Bardswell Mr H R
Sanders Mr E F
Kensington Mr A
Ferguson Mr and Mrs
Purnell Mr F T
Sindekar Mr M, wife and two daughter
Millex Gunner
Leslie Gunner J Y

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

REVIVAL OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE AT PORBANDER.

A PROTEST FROM BOMBAY.

THE practice of animal killing on the Dussera holiday was stopped at Porbander during the British Administration. The present Rana of Porbander on his accession to the throne has revived the practice. This revival has caused dissatisfaction amongst the people and the representatives of Porbander at present residing in Bombay held a protest meeting on Saturday in the office of Sheth Morarji Gokaldas under the presidentship of Sheth Dharmshi Morarji Gokaldas. The meeting resolved to authorize the President to send the two telegrams: one to the Rana Saheb and the other to his Diwan, Mr. Manilal, who has now gone to Dehli to make arrangement in reference to the Coronation Durbar. The telegram to the Rana is as follows :—"Representatives belonging to Porbander residing in Bombay assembled in meeting ask me to request your Highness to discontinue the practice of sacrificing buffaloes on the Dussera holiday. Petition follows." The telegram to the Diwan runs thus :—"Representatives belonging to Porbander and residing in Bombay assembled in meeting ask me to request you to prevail upon H. H. the Rana Saheb to discontinue the practice of sacrificing buffaloes on the Dussera holiday."

The meeting adopted the following petition :—

Your petitioners respectfully venture to draw your Highness's attention to the revival after the British Administration of the practice of sacrificing buffaloes on the Dussera holiday. In these days of enlightenment and progress, in your petitioners' opinion, animal sacrifice appears to be out of date as will appear from the enclosed petition which was addressed by the Bombay Hindus in 1898, to the different Chiefs, according to the Hindu Shastras that not only is there no merit in such sacrifices but that they are sinful. Moreover the practice is a cause of much pain to your Highness's subjects and is calculated to wound their religious susceptibilities. Your petitioners therefore pray that in the interests of religion, in the interest of civilization and in the interests of your Highness's humble subjects, your Highness, like many other Chiefs who have already discontinued the practice will be pleased to do likewise. And for this act of justice your petitioners shall for ever pray etc., etc.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanasawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	18	14	117
Same date last year	25	28	135

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	1	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	14	14	117
Total plague deaths to date	120,294	99,551	
Same date last year	22	19	104

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

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HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

THE PAIGA FORCE.

A HYDERABAD correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" :—A "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued containing H. H.s' orders regarding the succession to the estates of the lately deceased Paigah noblemen Sir Vikar-ul-Umrah, who died about seven months ago, and Sir Kurshed Jah, who died about two and a half months back. These two noblemen together with Sir Asman Jah (who died about five years ago), were the representatives of the Paigah family and were descendants of the second or great Shums-ul-Umra, who lived from 178, to 1863, and married the daughter of the Nizam Ali Khan. This nobleman was placed at the head of the Paigah or Household troops, and jagir valued about 52 to 54 lakhs of rupees were allotted to him for the maintenance of the troops. In position he became the Chief or Premier noble of the State and was supposed to directly connected with the Nizam's family, the military power entrusted to him being intended as a counterpoise to the power and authority of the Minister. Shums-ul-Umra or Ameer-Kabir, as he was also called, was not supposed to take any part in the administrative politics of the State, his sole duty was to guard and protect the Nizam's person, and in order to make this connection more binding it has been the custom of the ruling Nizam since the end of the 18th century to bestow one or more of the Princesses, a daughter or a sister, upon one or more of the members of the Shums-ul-Umra family.

All the descendants, therefore, of this family have in their veins a strong strain of Royal blood, which from time to time has been constantly renewed. Since Nizam Ali's time, however, circumstances have greatly changed. The Minister is no longer a dangerous military factor in Hyderabad politics, and the protection of the Nizam's country and person was amply provided for by the subsidiary force in 1800, and later on by the Contingent, the Nizam's Regular troops, and of late years by the Imperial Service troops. But the Paigah estates, now probably worth crore to a crore and a half annually, are still continued to the descendants of the original grantee, by whom the troops are kept up and are used for various kinds of miscellaneous services forming for the most part the thousands of ill-armed and badly-equipped men that filed before Lord Curzon on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad in April last. Needless to say they are utterly useless for military purposes. But since the death of Shums-ul-Umra in 1863, there have been various divisions in the family amongest whom the jagirs have been divided, until there are now three distinct families, which were represented by Sir Asman Jah, Sir Kurshed Jah and Sir Vikar-ul-Umrah. The first of these noblemen was the wealthiest. Besides his own share he had also inherited that of a brother who had predeceased him and left no issue. He was also of saving habits and purchased a number of neighbouring estates, so that his revenues amounted, it is said, to nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. Sir Asman Jah left one infant son upon whom all these estates will devolve. As regards the other two, the case is somewhat different. Sir Kurshed Jah's estates are said to bring in about 15 lakhs annually, and he is believed to have left an immense amount of hoarded money. Sir Vikar's estates are estimated at about 12 lakhs, but on the other hand his debts are reckoned to amount to nearly 30. All three were married to Royal Princesses, but Sir Asman Jah's son was by a non-Royal wife. Sir Kurshed Jah left two sons, the elder Emam Jung by a non-Royal mother, and the younger, Nawab Shum er-ul-Mulk (known as a Zuffer Jung) by a sister of the present Nizam. In the case of Sir Vikar, the rank of the two sons is reversed, the elder, Sultan-ul-Mulk, being by a Royal mother, and the younger Wali-ud-din by another wife. This therefore, was the question of succession which His Highness reserved to himself to decide, and the question is rendered more difficult since there are in each case conflicting claims of royalty and priority of birth and a rule applicable to one case would be reversed in the case of the other if either of these two principals were to be acted upon.

As regards the future, the question becomes still more complicated because Kurshed Jah's sons have both of them large families and so has the elder of Sir Vikar's sons, so that according to the ordinary rules of Mahomedan inheritance still further sub-division of the property may be expected. The order which His Highness has now passed in the "Gazette Extraordinary" now published is a temporising one, pending a final decision. In the case of Sir Kurshed Jah's sons, the younger one by a Royal mother is recognised as the head of the family whereas in the case of Sir Vikar's sons the elder brother, also by a Royal mother, is recognised as the head of the family. But—and here comes the important proviso—in either case, Shums-ul-Mulk on the one hand, and Sultan-ul-Mulk on the other, are declared merely trustees and supervisors of the estates and are held wholly responsible for keeping clear and correct accounts of all income and expenditure. The whole question therefore, is by no means settled and an opportunity would seem to have arisen for a decision regarding the continuance of a feudal system which would no longer appear to be required. One thing is clear and that is that the maintenance of the Paigah Force is no longer needed, and, if it were, the subdivisions which have already taken place and which are imminent in the future, make the position of the three different families an anomalous one. If a head of the Paigah Force is required, it would seem to be necessary that one of the descendants should be selected for that purpose so as to conform to the original intention of the grant. Unless this is done the jagirs granted for the maintenance of a protective force are so much public revenue wasted.

But under the altered circumstances it is absurd to say that the Paigah Force is required at all; and this being the case its further maintenance becomes an unjustifiable drain upon the Nizam's already impaired finances. As it is the amount which he has already spent for military protection is out of all proportion to the size and revenues of his Dominions. Let us for one moment pause to consider what up to this date the military protection has cost the Nizam.

(1) The so-called Circars which now form the districts of Ganjam, Vizagaptam Godavery, Masulipatam and Nellore, now yielding a revenue of, say, nearly two crores, but which at the time of assignment were supposed to be worth about 50 lakhs. It is true that for a considerable time we paid a peishcush of nine lakhs for these districts, which was remitted in 1823 in consideration of our advancing to him a sum of one crore and sixty lakhs to pay off the Palmer claims. Taking, therefore, the value of the districts at the time of assignment, we shall be on the safe side if we calculate the cost of the protective alliance with us in 1758 at 40 lakhs of rupees annually.

(2) The cession of the districts of Bellary, Anantapore, Cuddapah and Kurnool in return for the permanent maintenance of the Sub-idiary Force. These were the districts which had originally belonged to the Nizam but had been wrested from him by Hyder and were reconquered in the allied campaigns of 1792 and 1799. When they were ceded their scheduled value in the Treaty of 1800 was put down at 71 3-4 lakhs (in round numbers).

(3) The Berar Province which has now been practically ceded in perpetual rent of 25 lakhs, the actual gross income being about 113 lakhs in return for which the Contingent is maintained, the actual cost of which to the Nizam may be taken therefore to be about 90 lakhs. Of course it can be said with truth that during our 50 years' administration the revenues of this Province have increased by our good government; but still as the final settlement dates from the current year the money values of the year in which it took place must be put down. The fore-going figures which are calculated according to their scheduled—not their subsequent—values, amount to a total of 201 3-4 lakhs in return for which the Nizam is entitled to British protection and has regiments of the Indian garrison stationed in his Dominions numbering (according to Treaty arrangements) some 6,000 men of all arms. But in addition to the money value of the assigned territory, the Nizam also incurs an annual expenditure under the head of military of no less than 66 lakhs of rupees (the revised estimate of the last budget year was Rs. 6804,800) made up of the following items (round figures); Regular Troops, 12 1-2 lakhs; Imperial Service Troops, 5 3-4 lakhs; Golconda Brigade, 4 1-2 lakhs; Irregular troops, 44 lakhs; Ordnance, 1-4 lakh. The military cost of the Nizam's State has now reached the enormous figure of say 270 lakhs, of which he has actually to pay 68 lakhs out of a gross total revenue from all sources of 358 3-4 lakhs (budgeted estimate of current year being Rs. 3,58,80,800).

The forces maintained by this expenditure are of course more than sufficient for the protection of the Nizam's; but they do not include the cost of the Paigah Troops. If in 1790 the jagirs allotted for the maintenance of the Paigah force were valued at from 52 to 54 lakhs, they must now be worth at least 1 1-2 crores. The time would therefore seem to have arrived for the Nizam to consider seriously whether under the altered circumstances of his country, and the altered conditions of the Paigah families themselves, the whole system should not be reorganised, since the army maintained (at his cost) by the British suffices for the protection of his country; the Imperial Service troops represent his quota towards Imperial defence, and the Regular troops and Golconda Brigade are ample for the preservation of internal peace, aided as they are by a body of reformed police which costs him no less than 30 1-4 lakhs a year. Of course if the Paigah Force is to be abolished, every consideration should be shown to the representatives of the Paigah family and ample provision should be made for the troops themselves. This could probably be done by gradually pensioning them off and settling them down on the waste lands of the Dominions of which there is practically an unlimited extent available and thus by literally turning their swords into ploughshares the country would be doubly benefited.

SIAM AND KELANTAN.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRUTALITY.

A WRITER in the "Singapore Free Press," in an admirable series of articles on Siam and the Malay States now brings his account of the history of the relation between Siam and Kelantan up to date, and if half of what he says is true it is evident that Kelantan has been most tyrannically and unfairly treated by Siam. The writer says:

In the year 1896 two Siamese Commissioners came to Khota Baharu. They did nothing but observe the course of events, and incidentally warn the Raja to have nothing to do with the English. Absolutely no attempt was made to interfere in any way with the administration of the country then. In the year 1899 the late Sultan Mansur died, and the present Raja, fearing for the safety of his throne sent to Bangkok and, representing the facts, said that he anticipated trouble with his relations.

COMING TO STAY.

Siam thereupon sent a gun-boat and soldiers to Kelantan. This was the first real establishment of the Siamese in Kelantan and how disastrous it proved will be seen from the following facts. By the time the Siamese arrived all the trouble was over, but the Raja received the Siamese as guests and entertained them, and after some days asked them to leave Kelantan. He personally wrote to the King saying that he was much obliged for the proferred assistance, but no trouble had arisen and would the King kindly withdraw his forces. No answer came to this letter or to the other letters which were written subsequently. The Siamese on the contrary set about to make themselves comfortable, and the Commissioner, finding a suitable piece of land between the Raja's palace and the River, proceeded to build himself a house and quarters for the men. This was probably one of the cheapest houses of its size ever built.

The land itself was at the time covered with the natives' houses and these the Commissioner had pulled down to the number of 104. He then forced the men to bring the materials for the new buildings and obliged other men to build it. No compensation was paid to the dispossessed natives either for their houses, or the land on which they stood. No wages were given to the men engaged on the work, nor were any payments made for the materials which had to be provided free by the Malays. Besides all this the site chosen was a direct insult to the Raja, who wrote to the King of Siam but obtained no redress.

The writer goes on to give a detailed account of how the Siamese enforced the Kra or corvee system. This they do against all the customs of the land, taking man away at harvest time, making the woman work, bringing down the jungle people and making freemen work with prisoners.

SOME BLACK DEEDS.

One turns from this subject to one even less pleasant, that of the conduct of the Siamese Gendarmerie in Kelantan. Malays told me that before Europeans lived in Khota Bahru, the Siamese soldiers used to assault their woman in the open streets, daily, whilst in one glaring instance a woman, named Haji Jemelah, was seized by the Siamese, and taken into a house where no less than twelve of these enlightened soldiery. When the woman's relatives rescued her she was insensible.

One other case deserves quotation as showing the lengths to which the Siamese have gone. An officer in charge of the troops in Kelantan assaulted a woman at the Kuala. The husband returned and determining to be avenged gathered some of his friends together, and went and attacked the officer and his men at the Kuala. In the fight the officer was killed. The wronged man then ran away and as the Siamese could not catch him, they arrested a certain number of his friends and relatives. These were put on trial at Kelantan, but half way through the trial Phra Sarait, saying the case was not being conducted fairly, ordered the five prisoners to be taken to Singora. Here all pretence of trial was dropped, the men being promptly put in gaol, and then followed an example of the fiendish ingenuity of the Siamese. One day the prison door was left open. The men, naturally eager to escape, took the chance and came out. Unfortunately for them a firing party of soldiers had been hidden behind the door waiting for them, and immediately they appeared they were shot down! Of course the report was, shot whilst escaping from prison, but the whole thing was a plot to get rid of the men, and has been corroborated in all respects by a Siamese official who appeared to think it rather clever!

Examples of this sort of conduct could be multiplied, but one prefers to turn to the next cause of trouble, which though perhaps even more serious is not so unpalatable. The Siamese authorities appointed a man Luang Awang to act as Magistrate and dispense justice. Now be it observed that this man was recognised by the Raja because he thought that he would be much cleverer than the Malays, but later the action was the cause of a good deal of trouble, and now the Malays accept his judgments simply because there is the armed power behind. Sometimes two of the Malay Tungkus sit on the Bench, but it is seldom they are allowed to do more than look on. The result of the trials depends on the length of the respective purses, for bribes are given and taken. As an instance of the peculiar administration of justice under this Magistrate one may cite the following from a number of others. Some ten years ago a man named Umat who lived in Khota Bahru purchased a piece of land from another named Tuan Dalam. He obtained the necessary documents to safeguard his purchase, and proceeded to improve and plant the ground. He lived there for two years back when Dalam went to Luang Awang and said that he had never sold the land, but had only lent it and now he wanted it back. The case came before the magistrate who decided that the land belonged to Dalam. The two Malay magistrates objected strongly on this occasion and Luang Awang meeting with this unexpected opposition then said, in the face of the documents produced by Umat, that there was not sufficient evidence to say whose the land was and solved the difficulty admirably by taking possession of the land himself. That was two years ago and the land has not yet been handed over to either party.

These are only a few instances of the Siamese ideas of how to treat another nation, and if one had no more serious accusation to make, one could not possibly over look their utter want of tact and good sense, but it is impossible to rest at that point, for from all one hears and sees the conviction is forced on one that Siam has no further object than the acquisition of the country's resources for the benefit of Bangkok; and that in carrying out their purposes they are criminally callous, ignorant and careless. Your Siamese official will point with apparent pride to the several miles of roads constructed, and the comparatively fine quarters and police and court houses built under their guidance. But they will never tell you that forced labour did it all and that not a cent of money was ever paid by them. Nor will they talk of the conduct of their soldiers, of the attempts made by them to alter and interfere with the Mahomedan customs and religion, or of the travesty of justice which goes on in the Courts, or of the people whose land has been taken away so that the Siamese may build on it and who have received no compensation.

The writer proceeds to quote the Raja of Kelantan's representations to the King of Siam on the injustice and illegality of this occupation and the misdeeds of the Siamese at Kelantan.

THE BRITISH AND KELANTAN.

In his next article the writer turns to the commercial side of the situation as it affects Singapore :—

In previous articles I have tried to show how the Siamese have attempted step by step to gain a hold over Kelantan. In this one it is proposed to explain to what extent British industry would be checked should Siam's ultimo purposes be accomplished.

Bangkok has been pleased to jeer and sneer at two things in particular of late, firstly what it terms the "Colonial Expansionist Party" in Singapore; and secondly at the supposed fact that all the agitation about Patani, Kelantan, &c., is the work of a capitalist party who wish to exploit these countries for their own benefit, having no real regard for the Malay "per se."

With regard to the first point although one does not for one moment expect the Siamese will open their ears to the truth now any more than they have done in the past, the old answer must again be given "There is no Colonial Expansion Party" in Singapore, but there is a very strong commercial party which will do its best to prevent Siam hampering, and eventually killing British trade with a group of States for whose produce Singapore is the natural outlet.

The answer to the second point is in part contained in the first Singapore has never far as we can remember laid claim to play the role of St. George to Siam's Dragon—although one cannot help mentally noting that one could not find a much better cast for the play. Indignation has been shown here when well meaning rulers have been deposed from their thrones, in order that Siamese puppets might be set up, but yet if reference can be made back, Bangkok will see that in the main whilst sincerely sympathising with the Malays in their many troubles the arguments in the past have had as their kernel "commerce." I would go one step further now, however, and say that when Singapore knows all that has happened up north during the last few years, there will be a vastly stronger desire to help the Malays than there has been heretofore. The British have ever been afflicted with shyness when it comes to doing a good deed, and are only too happy if they can hide the sentiments of chivalrous intentions under a seeming cloak of hardheaded common-sense.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

The history of European enterprise is very short, and very interesting. There are stories of Europeans in olden days seeking to gain permission to live in Kelantan, and being told by the Rajah that they might come to Kelantan, but they must live on an island a nice long way away from the river mouth. The Raja's leave was at length obtained for a concession for the Duff Syndicate, embracing above half of the State and giving the Syndicate the monopoly of practically everything from gold to timber to be found there in. It took a good many months' work to get this concession recognised by the Home Government and at Bangkok, but unwearying patience accomplished it at last and then work was begun in earnest.

Khota Bahru was chosen as the headquarters, and stations were selected at Kuala Lebeh where the Lebeh joins the Kelantan, and at Kuala Gris further up the Lebeh. The Syndicate has been actually working in the country about a year or rather more, and its employees have accomplished wonders during that time. A staff of about a dozen Europeans was engaged, and January of the present year saw the first clearings being made in what a poet would call the "Primeval Forest."

The writer gives an account of the preparations the syndicate are making to dredge the river for gold, operations which promise to turn out successfully. He also points to the agricultural richness of the country and its future possibilities.

AFFAIRS AT KELANTAN.

SIR F. SWETENHAM'S VISIT.

ALLEGED SIAMESE TAMPERING WITH TELEGRAMS.

THE "Straits Times" of the 22nd ultimo says "H. E. the Governor left for a trip up the West Coast on Saturday night and it is to be trusted that the despatches announcing the fact of his intended arrival at Penang or whatever other port or ports he may choose to visit, will receive more courteous consideration than did the telegram he forwarded to H. H. the Rajah of Kelantan on the occasion of his recent trip on the other side of the peninsula. The following extract from a private letter, dated at Kelantan on the 8th inst. but which only reached here this morning, will explain what happened to that message :—

"The Governor arrived here unexpectedly yesterday. No one knew of his approaching arrival until he was at the landing place about 200 yards from the Sultan's palace. A telegram was received here the day before his advent but it was unintelligible. Even H. E. could not read it although it was sent by him. The Siamese Telegraph Master had altered the words he received, so that the Rajah here could not find out what the despatch was about. The Governor left here at 6 30 o'clock the same evening, his departure being heralded by a salute of seventeen guns, a guard of honor of 100 Sikhs under the command of Jemadar Veersingh being in attendance at the landing stage. H. E. was accompanied by Captain Barry, A. D. C., Mr. Bosanquet, Private Secretary, and Mr. E. L. Brockman. As soon as the news of His Excellency's arrival spread abroad great crowds of natives flocked into Khota Bharu to welcome him. In the afternoon H. E. took a walk through the town and drove out to the Royal Cemetery in the Rajah's carriage. What a pity we had not been informed beforehand of his coming here? Had we known it we would have given him a splendid reception and welcome."

Such mistreatment—whether enroute or at its destination—of a friendly despatch from the Governor of the Straits Settlements to the ruler of a neighbouring State, is a distinctly egregious diplomatic solecism on the part of the Power controlling the telegraph officials who permitted such mistreatment. The ethics of international courtesy, however, would seem to forbid that any suggestion of an enquiry in the premises should emanate from the Governor of these Settlements. It is scarcely two months since the subsidised press at Bangkok emitted a groan of indignant protest when it was stated in these columns that the authorities in the Siamese capital there disregarded the inviolacy of the mails. Subsequently we learned some single details anent the difficulties the representative of a Power other than Britain had in respect of securing the transmission of despatches during the troubles with the Shans in the North. This latest story anent the distortion of Sir Frank Swettenham's despatch of courtesy to the Rajah he was about to visit is however even less commendable from any point of view than any of its predecessors. If the facts be as stated, the episode is one for which it seem difficult to devise a polite yet plausible explanation.

THE KELANTAN IMPORT DUTIES.

At the half yearly meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce the chairman Mr J. Anderson said :—Reports have reached this Chamber that the Government of Siam has recently altered or endeavoured to alter the practice under which duties upon goods imported into Kelantan have heretofore and for generations past been imposed on everything alike imported from everywhere without regard to the port or place from which these arrive at Kelantan. The Chamber has learned with alarm that Siam aims at the Kelantan regulations and practice as to duties being so altered that imports to that Port and State from Siam shall be free of duty, while on imports from countries other than Siam the duty heretofore collected, viz, 3 per cent. shall continue to be imposed. As this, if brought into effect, will undoubtedly prejudice the trade from Singapore to Kelantan while unduly favoring that from Siam to Kelantan and as it would moreover appear to be in violation of Article 12 of the Treaty between Britain and Siam of 20th June, 1826, the Chamber has made representations by way of protest to Government against such action and effect and has also laid the matter before the Chambers of Commerce of London and Manchester.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S JOURNEY.

To the current number of the "Geographical Journal" Dr. Sven Hedin contributes a concise summary of his remarkable explorations in Eastern Turkestan and Thibet during the last three years. His former journey in Central Asia—from 1893 to 1897—was thought, as he modestly observes, to mark an advance in the geographical knowledge of these regions, but he considers the results of this one to be much more valuable. In it he has traversed a great extent of hitherto untrodden ground, and has been able, as he justly claims, "to lift the veil which for a thousand years has hidden vast stretches of the mountainous and desert regions of the heart of Asia." They are without a rival on the surface of the globe. The mountain chains of Central Asia radiate from the Pamirs—the roof of the world—like giants roots from a old tree stump. Two of these, the vast compound mass of the Himalayas and Karakorams and the chain of the Kuen-lun enclose the greatest and loftiest mountain plateau in the world, not a little of which overtops Mont Blanc, and much is as high above sea level as the summit of the Wetterhorn—a region of scorching heat in the summer sun, and bitter cold in the winter frost. Between the Kuenlun and the Thian-shan is another plateau more level and lower, sinking eastward down to the great rainless Gobi desert. On his former journey, says the "Standard," Dr. Sven Hedin's explorations carried him over Turkestan from the foot of the Thian-shan to the Lob Nor. This time he has not only worked out many points previously incomplete but, has examined the desert still further East, and explored a large area of Eastern Thibet from North to South. He was turned back, though without injury, in two attempts to penetrate as far as Lhassa, and finally made his way westward to Leh. Travelling in such regions is very laborious and entails much hardship, yet Dr. Sven Hedin's industry seems unaffected by fatigue. The amount of work he has accomplished is prodigious. His chartographical material, he says, consists of not less than 1,140 sheets, which, if arranged end to end in a row, would measure over 1,000 feet; 114 astronomical determinations have been secured to check this; he has kept a complete meteorological journal, making records thrice a day; has taken over 2,000 photographs made archæological, zoological, and botanical collections; besides bringing about seven hundred rock specimens to illustrate the geology of Thibet, of which at present very little is known. Throughout, he says, he endeavoured to avoid travelling over routes already traversed by other explorers. But the earlier part of his journey was in a region which he had already visited. Northern Turkestan, its object, which was completely succesful, being to trace accurately the course of the River Tarim. Both that and the less important Cherchen-Daria are frequently changing their course, abandoning one channel to excavate another. The former river shows a constant tendency to shift its bed towards the south, and on that side throws off numerous arms or secondary channels, into which occasionally it diverts its main stream. These vagrant tendencies are rendered easy by the nature of the region traversed—an arid lowland, with the shifting sand-dunes for hills. In one place, on the right bank of the Tarim, a chain of long lakes bordered by sterile sands has been formed, which are continued between dunes sometimes more than a hundred yards high, by a series of depressions, each covered by clay and absolutely barren. This tendency to shift its bed becomes more pronounced as the river approaches the region where it perishes among the desert sands, and the Tarim, instead of emptying itself into the ancient lake of Lob Nor, goes on past it and forms the lake of Kara Koshun, farther to the south. The position of the former has been a matter of dispute, which Dr. Seven Hedin has set at rest. The ancient lake has now completely dried up but on its northern shore he found ruins of towns, settlements, and temples, as well as manuscripts and tablets of tamarisk wood in Chinese characters dating from the third to the fifth century of the present era, together with indubitable traces of an ancient caravan road. His former journey was rewarded by similar archæological discoveries farther west in Turkestan, so that evidently the region was much more flourishing some 15 centuries ago. Partly this has been the work of man, but perhaps it is still more due to a change in climate. A very large portion of Central Asia, not only in the region east of the Thian shan, but even in that to the west of this chain, seems to be gradually drying up, but what may be the cause of the desiccation no one ventures to declare positively.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

M. PELLETAN'S SPEECHES.

"ADMIRAL BOMBARDOS."

M. PELLETAN, Minister of Marine, has delivered, at a banquet in Ajaccio, Corsica, a remarkable speech in the course of which he referred to the strategical value of Corsica to France. Corsica was the gate of the western basin of the Mediterranean, and its eastern coast aimed straight at the heart of Italy. The Mediterranean was not a French lake but France was bound to take an extraordinary interest in it; and Corsica was the guarantee of the security of France. The island, therefore must be fortified, though financial circumstances obliged the Government to defer the execution of the scheme. M. Pelletan denied that the Government wanted to destroy religion; they were waging war with the Catholic Church, which was seeking to lay hold of supreme power.

M. Pelletan, speaking at a banquet given by the Municipality of Bizerta on Monday night, pointed out the importance of Bizerta as a Bulwark of France in the Southern Mediterranean, and predicted that it would become a new Carthage, less vicious and less ferocious than the old. M. Pelletan added that with this powerful rampart, so well situated also for attack with Corsica and Toulon, they could hold the open door between the two halves of the Mediterranean in spite of Malta and Gibraltar. He did not desire a conflict either with England or with Italy, but as they did not know what others would be doing on the other side, and as it was part of their duty to prepare the holy war of the French Fatherland against its enemies, whoever they might be, he was convinced that they could face every eventuality.

Bizerta, Sept. 16.—In concluding his speech at the Municipality last night, M Pelletan said that he had not yet got accustomed to being a Minister, and that he was afraid of letting himself be carried away into giving his personal opinion on things which exclusively concerned Mr. Delcasse.

Paris, Sept. 16—The Echo de Paris claims to have learnt from a well-informed politician that M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is complaining bitterly at the manner in which M. Combes, the Premier, allows his colleagues, General Andre and M. Pelletan, the Ministers of War and Marine, to deliver speeches in which foreign nations are brought under discussion. He is said to be sorry to see M. Pelletan speaking of the necessity of fortifying Corsica against any attempt at aggression by Italy on the very day when the Count of Turin was sending a telegram of sympathy to the French Ambassador from Solferino. M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, is said to have been charged to give explanations on the subject to the Italian Government.

M. PELLETAN'S CAREER.

M. Camille Pelletan, who was born in 1846 was, prior to his election to the Combes Ministry, a merciless critic of all his predecessors in the office of Minister of Marine. As a journalist in 1880 he founded, with M. Clemenceau, the newspaper Justice. In 1881 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as a Radical Socialist for two constituencies, one in Paris and the other in Aix, for the latter of which he sat. He has been a member of the Chamber ever since. His swashbuckler criticisms on naval matters have earned for him the sobriquet of "Admiral Bombardos."

French, German, Austrian and English papers condemn these speeches. The following will give some idea of the feeling they have excited in Germany:—

The "Post" observes:—"Germany, fortunately, heed not excite herself over the phrases of a Pelletan. These open flouts and covert menaces leave us quite cool. They only remind us of the vaunts of that "miles gloriosus" whom the members of the French Cabinet appear lately to have taken for their model, just as Napoleon III. loved to copy his uncle—with what result is well known. When M. Pelletan assures us that "France is cured of her dreams of a world-empire" we can only express on his behalf the wish that he himself may soon recover, by the aid of hydropathic treatment, from his dreams of la revanche."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, after quoting the telegraphic summary of M. Pelletan's speech, remarks:—"This is enough at one time for the Minister of a Great Power. It is the second occasion within two days on which he refers to the possibility of war with Italy, which he doubtless regards as playing the part of ancient Rome as opposed to the 'new Carthage.' In one breath he provokes 'barbarous Germany' and England, accusing the latter of a relapse to the sway of might rather than right. . . . Verily, every Republic has the Ministers it deserves.'

The National Zeitung finds that "the speech would be incredible even in the month of an irresponsible Minister. Is M. Pelletan were a native of the south of France it would be natural to compare him with Tartarin de Tarascon, particularly in view of the circumstance that Alphonse Daudet's vainglorious hero went in quest of adventures to Africa. M. Pelletan does not content himself, as at Ajaccio, by taking the field against Italy; he likewise falls upon England and Germany. In Italy people will, coubtless, be reminded of Hannibal ante portas when M. Pelletan tries to make out Bizerta to be a new Carthage. His resuscitation of the old Chauvinistic phrases against Germany is probably due to his desire not to be outdone by General Andre. The French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, will assuredly, take occasion at the next Ministerial council to point out in strong terms that his colleagues the War Minister and the Minister of Marine have seriously disconcerted his plans."

In the opinion of the "Vossische Zeitung," "an icier douche directed against the callow friendship of France and Italy could scarcely be conceived, for M. Pelletan unmasks the real sentiments of French politicians."

The "Kreuz Zeitung," basing its brief comment on a Paris letter which attributes the Ajaccio speech to the influence of absinthe, merely observes:—"In these circumstances this Minister can of course no longer be taken seriously, and his latest performances are pre-eminently a contribution to the gaiety of nations.'

Perhaps, remarks the "Times" correspondent, the "Kreuz Zeitung" is nearer the mark than most of its German contemporaries.

PRUSSIA AND THE POLES.

Berlin, Sept. 14 "(Times)".—It would appear that the chief object of Count von Bulow's conference at Norderney with the Burgomaster of Posen, Herr Witting, was to try to persuade that able official and first-rate authority on the Polish Question to remain in the service of the State, and, perhaps, even to accept a political office higher than that which he had hitherto held. The efforts of the Chancellor to this end have evidently been fruitless, since it is announced on good authority that Herr Witting has just come to an arrangement with a financial institution called the National Bank of Germany (National bank for Deutschland) to become one of its managing directors. An episode of this kind in Herr Witting's career would not nowadays, however, disqualify him from entering the service of the State at some future juncture. The late Dr. von Miquel long held a commercial position in connection with the Disconto Gesellschaft.

ITALIAN UNITY AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Vienna, Sept 15 ("Times.")—A large meeting of the local Society of Students was held yesterday at Trient, the chief town of the Trentino. A resolution was adopted demanding the foundation of an Italian University at Trieste, and the recognition in the meantime by the Austrian authorities of the diplomas issued by the Universities in Italy itself. The meeting ended with a demonstration against Clericalism.

Meanwhile, under the title of "Catholics must continue to insist upon the temporal power of the Pope," the "Vaterland" gives particulars of a communication issued by Cardinal Rampolla by order of Leo XIII, to one of the Italian Cardinal-Archbishops a year ago, the substance of which, it says, has only just been made known. This interesting document points out that in certain parts of Italy Catholics often speak of "The Italian Fatherland," and also of the "National Unity" without referring to the right of the Holy Father to his temporal dominions. People likewise suggest that it is better to say nothing for the present about the Pope's temporal power, and only to demand it in the distant future when Christian democracy shall have sufficiently educated the masses. Cardinal Rampolla affirms that neither the former, nor still less the latter, can be approved of. Catholics must lose no opportunity of vindicating distinctly and emphatically freedom and territorial independence for their august chief.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris, Sept. 15 "Standard."—M. Paul Deroulede the Nationalist leader, has left San Sebastian, in Spain, for Switzerland, after which, it is stated, the proscript will proceed to Austria. The departure of M. Deroulede from San Sebastian is said to have been an enforced one, and to have taken place at the instance of the Spanish Government, who considered his presence there undesirable at a moment when several thousand French excursionists had gathered for band contest, which has been in progress during the past two days. This act on the part of the Spanish Government is regarded as an additional proof of its desire to effect a "rapprochement" with France.

TURKEY AND PROVINCES.

The following telegrams are published:—Constantinople, Sept. 14 (Reuter).—The question of the passage of four Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles appears likely to be decided in favour of Russia. A Ministeral mazbata has been issued on the subject. After setting forth the terms of the treaties relative to the matter and citing precedents, it suggests that the demand may be agreed to under certain reservations. The Sultan's decision is now awaited.

Athens, Sept. 16 "Times,"—An order has been issued for the imprisonment and trial of Dr. Tatarcheff, formerly a prominent member of the local Bulgarian committee at Salonica, who arrived here at the end of last week with a Turkish passport giving an assumed name. In March of last year Dr. Tatarcheff, together with 18 other Bulgarians, was tried at Salonica on a charge of treason, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Recently he received a pardon from the Sultan. Now he is charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. Sakellarios a Greek subject, in the neighbourhood of Salonica. Fifteen other Bulgarians are also detained here.

Vienna Sept. 16 (Reuter).—The "Neue FreiePresse" publishes a telegram from Belgrade stating that M. Boris Sarafof, who was formerly President of the Macedonian Central Committee but has now seceded from the main body and formed a separate committee, was yesterday arrested at Nish, where he had taken up his residence under an assumed name, and was conveyed under escort to Belgrade.

Constantinople, Sept 13 (Reuter).—According to intelligence from Uskub the Albanian chief Issa Boljetinaz has not yet been removed from Mitrovitza but there are signs that the Government is taking action inasmuch as the chief, with a large number of followers, has retired to a tower at an hour's distance from the town and has sent his family to Bania, in the Ipek district. This gives rise to the belief that he is preparing for a fight with the troops. The Russian Embassy is closely following the matter. M. Zinovieff, The Russian Ambassador, is expected to return to-morrow or on Monday.

A NEW CARTHAGE.

FRENCH NAVAL MINISTER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

PREPARING FOR THE HOLY WAR.

BIZERTA, Tuesday (Sept. 16).—M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, who has come here with a view to studying certain defensive questions, was entertained by the municipality last night. He made a long speech. He saluted Algeria and Tunis as African Frances, having the same blood and the same aspirations as the French territory from which they would never be separated.

M. Peletan then went on to point out the importance of Bizerta as a bulwark of France in the Southern Mediterranean and he predicted that she would become a new Carthage, less vicious and less ferocious than the old. Then the Minister went on:—"We do not say that we won't to make a French lake of the Mediterranean according to the dictum of that great man who wished us to dominate the world. We have been cured of those dreams, but a part of the Mediterranean is French and will remain French. This work which is being accomplished by the valiant workers of our two armies, guided by Admiral Merlaux Ponty and General Marmier, to whom may be added the name of M. Pavsitiers, Director of Public Works in Tunis, is enough to show what has been done, and to reassure us as to the dangers of a foreign aggression.

"With this powerful rampart so well situated also for attack with Corsica and Toulon, we can hold the open door between the two halves of the Mediterranean in spite of Malta and Gibraltar. Certainly I should not desire a conflict between peoples—against England any more than against Italy. But as we do not know what others will be doing on the other side, and it is part of our duty to prepare the holy war for the French Fatherland against its enemies, whoever they may be, I am convinced that, thanks to such fellow-workmen as those by whom I am surrounded, we can face every eventuality.

"Security hardly exists any more in the civilised world. At the end of the nineteenth century, after the defeat of France by barbarism of old Germany, we saw the offensive return of the law of brute force. The whole world seemed dominated by the maxim: Might before right.' We must then devote all our efforts to keeping intact that focus of justice and light—the French genius."

Then, after remarking that he had not yet got accustomed to being a Minister, and that he was afraid of letting himself be carried away into giving his personal opinion on things which exclusively concerned M. Delcasse, M. Pelletan replied to various questions asked him by the speakers who bade him welcome or thanked him for his visit.

M. DELCASSE "COMPLAINS BITTERLY" OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

The "Echo de Paris" claims to have learnt from a well-informed politician that M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is complaining bitterly at the manner in which M. Combes, the Premier, allows his colleagues, General Andre and M. Pelletan, the Ministers of War and Marine, to deliver speeches in which foreign nations are brought under discussion. He is said to be sorry to see M. Pelletan speaking of the necessity of fortifying Corsica against any attempt at aggression of Italy on the very day when the Count of Turin was sending a telegram of sympathy to the foreign Ambassador from Solferino. M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, is said to have been charged to give explanations on the subject to the Italian Government.

The same informant says that M. Lockroy will violently attack M. Peletan at the Radical Congress at Lons on the ground that the present Minister of Marine had let the recently launched ironclad Republique be christened, thus countenancing what he had formerly reproached M. Lockroy for allowing to be done.

The same person states that the Cabinet will shortly investigate the attitude of the magistracy in the matter of the congregational schools, and that M. Combes is preparing further changes in professoral appointments, new and very important prefects being contemplated as the object of these changes.

THE INDISCRETIONS OF M. PELLETAN.

EXPECTED ACTION BY THE PREMIER.

Paris, Thursday.—The "Republique" states that M. Combes' return to Paris is connected with the recent speeches of General Andre and M. Pelletan and that a declaration of the Premier disclaiming the utterances of his two colleagues may be shortly expected.—Reuter.

Though the general opinion in Paris is that the utterances of the Minister of Marine should not be taken seriously, it is reported (says the "Standard" correspondent) that the sequel to these incidents may be a Cabinet crisis, brought about by the enforced retirement of M. Pelletan. A political friend of M. Combes, the Prime Minister yesterday made the following declaration to a "Patrie" representative upon the situation:—

"The Prime Minister is greatly embarrassed. He is in presence not only of the remonstrances of M. Delcasse, but also those of M. Rouvier, supported by the President of the Republic. As soon as M. Delcasse knew of the utterances made at Ajaccio he complained bitterly to M. Combes and to M. Loubet. He stated that he feared an observation from the Italian Government—which observation it is reported has since been made—and he insisted upon the fact that at a moment when, by clever diplomacy the friendship of Italy was being reconquered for France, it was intolerable that another Minister, by clumsy words, should throw suspicion upon the acts of the French Chancellery. M. Delcasse added that M. Pelletan's observation was all the more regrettable because it coincided with a Francophile manifestation by the Italian Army, organised by the Count of Turin. The Minister of Foreign Affairs asked that M. Pelletan should be requested not to make further speeches upon subject of foreign policy. The Foreign Minister's emotion was great when he yesterday learned that his colleague of the Navy, instead of altering his methods had at Bizerta attacked redoubtable Great Britain, and I believe that he intends to put a definitive end to a situation which considers dangerous."

A PRINCE'S FAILURE.

CLAIM OF £600,000 AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE creditors of Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh were told on Sep. 12 that the Prince was in receipt of £7,000 a year from the Indian Government and his wife of £2,000 a year, but the debtor considered his allowance ridiculously small, and his expenditure had exceeded it by above £5,000 a year. Roughly speaking the Assistant Receiver said, the unsecured debts were £15,000, fully secured debts £72,500, and partly secured debts £6,530.

Against this the Prince placed a claim on the British Government for £600,000 in respect of arrears due under the treaty of Lahore, 1849 and in respect of the sale of the property of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh; the surrender value of life policies for £74,000; life interest on income from the lease of Hockwold Hall, Norfolk, £1,000; and £2,661 from sale of furniture and effects.

It was stated that a large portion of the indebtedness was due to Stock Exchange speculations and gambling. A resolution was passed for the estate to be administered in bankruptcy, with Mr. F. S. Salaman, chartered accountant, as trustee. The treaty of Lahore, by virtue of which the debtor claims £600,000 from the British Government, was made with his father, the late Maharajah of Lahore. He resigned to the British Government for himself and his successors his inheritance, his immense and constantly increasing revenues, and the famous Koh-i-Noor. In return he was to be "treated with respect and honour," and to receive an annuity of £40,000 a year. When in 1893 he died, the allowance his son and heir was cut down, to £8,400, in this the Prince thought himself unjustly treated and it is the balance of the annuity which he now claims.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE GERMAN BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

ODESSA, Sept. 6 ("Standard.")—The German Baghdad Railway scheme appears to haunt the Russian Press like a spectre. Their latest noteworthy utterance on the subject is a categorical statement to the effect that by the time the Baghdad line is completed, in 1910, this country will have constructed a railway from Alexandropol, in Transcaucasia, through Persia to the Gulf, probably to Bushire. That is a far cry; and yet there is just now no small amount of energy and urgency behind the scheme. We are continually reminded, of late, that Russia has two immense incentives to proceed with the Persian Gulf line. On the one hand there is the Baghdad Railway, and on the other the British-Indian extensions from Quetta to Nushki and Seistan. These are the impelling motives which, we are now assured, will, of political necessity expedite the construction of the Russo-Persian Railway.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" once more devotes a leading article to the competing efforts of Russia and England on the East Persian frontier, in which it deals especially with the English Quetta-Nushki railway line, and arrives at the following conclusions:—It may safely be assumed that the English will not abide by this one line. It is only the first step of a series of advances—movements calculated lead to British rule on to the frontier of Persia. The St Petersburg Press, indeed, counts already upon the probability that the permanent way will not find its end at Nushki, but be carried on to the frontier of Seistan. Against this Russia is apparently powerless. She possesses a Consul at Seistan who watches the British operations and has, if the "Novoe Vremya is rightly informed, recently succeeded in preventing an occupation of territory by the British. But neither the Consul nor any other official representative will be able to stop the orderly advance of the British from Nushki to the west. It therefore seems that in Persia the situation for Russia is becoming unfavourable. The north of Persia for the present remains secured for Russia, but in the south things are taking a turn hardly liked on the Neva.

In view of these proceedings it is, perhaps, no mere accident that Russia is beginning to pay increased attention to Afghanistan. The St. Petersburg papers accentuate the fact that the relations between the two States are at present, of an absurd nature, and urgently require a change. It is not desired to strengthen commercial relations, but to keep an envoy at Cabul and altogether to thoroughly revise the Treaty of 1873. England's relations with the new Ameer not being of a very cordial nature, the moment seems not inappropriate for initiating such action. The friendship of the Ameer would be of immense advantage to Russia, and it can easily be understood why English papers admonish Mr. Balfour not to repeat the retreat which England effected at Port Arthur. From all this we see that fresh complications are preparing in Western Asia, the far-reaching bearing of which should not be underrated.

SEISTAN.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Times" writes under date Sept. 10:—

The strategic and economic importance of Seistan furnishes the "Novoe Vremya" with material for a further leading article of considerable interest to Englishmen. After dwelling on the physical characteristics of Seistan, its strategic position, the attention devoted to it by Lord Curzon in his well known work on Persia, and the extension of British influence in the province, the Russian journal continues:—"What have we Russians done in Seistan all this time with the English expending all their energies in the province? . . . While British officers one after the other were running about Seistan, permission to visit that province was strictly forbidden to Russian travellers. What was a doing in Seistan was long a matter of pure conjecture for us until at length a Russian Consulate was opened there, rendering it possible for us to follow the course of British success in the province." The existence of a Russian Consulate in Seistan, says the "Novoe Vremya," has not rendered British effort in its former direction less successful. In this very year it has been discovered that the English occupied to the south of Seistan two positions indisputably situated within Persian territory. Russia's protest against the violation of Persia's right were, nevertheless, not without effect. But no one can guarantee that such attempts at territorial aggrandisement will not be repeated in the future. The Englishman, says the "Novoe Vremya" never despairs. If he fails to succeed the first time his second attempt may be crowned with success. But, it asks, "Can it be that we Russians must remain passive spectators in the future also? Should there or should there not exist means to the consolidation of our interests in Seistan and to the active opposition of English intrigues there."

TURKEY, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

The "Debats" argues that Russia, owing to her proximity and her measures for the development of her trade, has a much better chance than England of ascendency in Turkey. Moreover, England is too exacting, for although some of her publicists have favoured an understanding with Russia, giving her, through Persia, the coveted outlet to the Indian Ocean her Government has taken a different view. Some day or other, therefore, the Persian Question may provoke a famous duel between the whale and the elephant.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The "Novoe Vremya" of Sept. 15 devotes a long leading article to the Shah's visit, and more especially to the relations between Russia and Persia—:

The "Novoe Vremya" says that England has long been casting envious eyes on Persia, of which the south, if not the entire country, must come under her exclusive influence if she is to attain the end she has set herself. English publicists, it says, have often raised the question of the partition of Persia into Russian and British spheres of influence, and have offered Russia with great urgency the north of Persia on the sole condition that she would not interfere with British predominance in the south. "But," says the Novoe Vremya with much unctuous rectitude, "we do not desire any such partition; what we want is that Persia should remain independent, and that she should firmly maintain her freedom from every sort of foreign interference. One of the roads by which it is possible for Russia to reach the open ocean lies through Persia, but that does not imply that we wish to absorb the Shah's dominions. The exclusively peaceful aims of Russian policy, and even the nature of our interests, are a guarantee to Persia that we are free from any thought of aggression upon her integrity. The economic development of Persia as an independent State is necessary for our Caucasian territories and for the wide regions round the Caspian Sea and along the Volga, for our dominions in Central Asia, and, in one word, for all those parts of Russia which have commercial relations with Persia."

Discussing the internal state of the Shah's territories, the "Novoe Vremya" says that the country is not so prosperous as it might be in view of its superabundant natural resources. Many of the causes of this backward state of things could, it considers, be removed. The chief of them is the absence of good ways of communication, without which the successful developement of industry and commerce is impossible. In the last few years steps have been taken, with Russian help, to remedy this defect. The construction of highways from Ashkabad to Meshed and from Resht to Kazvin and the projected continuation of the road from the Russian frontier to Tabriz, are measures of the greatest utility to Persia. At the same time, it must be supposed that circumstances will permit of the construction of railways, a step which would lead to a complete regeneration of Persia.

The Russian journal warmly praises the Shah for what he has done to put a stop to the abuses in Persia which, it thinks, constitute a great obstacle to the development of the country. Its present journeys with the opportunities it has given him of personally acquainting himself with European countries, will have confirmed him in his enlightened views. In conclusion the "Novoe Vremya says:

"The maintenance of intimate and friendly relations with Russia plays an essential part in the foreign policy of Persia. We have already shown how completely such relations correspond to the interest of both countries. There can be no doubt that the approaching meeting of the Shah with the Emperor is an event of the very greatest importance. The exalted guest of the Russian Czar will be present at a review of the troops taking part in the great manœuvres. He will thus renew his acquaintance with the Russian Army, which is the embodiment of the might and power of Russia. After the review the Shah will leave for the south taking with him, we hope, the most favourable impression of Russia, which now extends a cordial welcome to the Lord of Iran."

THE "Mahabodhi" writes:—A wonderful thing has happened to a hpoongyi residing in Mandalay. It appears this hpoongyi entered the priesthood when he was 20 years of age, and continued his holy life in a kyaung in the Mandalay District for 16 years. Then for some time he went to one of the hills in Sagaing District and led the life of a hermit, and on his return to the Mandalay kyaung, after two or three months he was transformed to a female. He changed his hpoongyi's robe and cloth and refused to partake of anything brought to him by the other hpoongyis. Some of the hpoongyis went to the Sayadaw at Sagaing and enquired why the hpoongyi had been transformed. The Sayadaw in the course of a long discourse told them that it was on account of his evil deeds in a past life.

LORD MILNER'S TOUR.

VISIT OF INSPECTION TO WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

BOTHA SPLITS WITH KRUGER AND REITZ.

LORD MILNER left Johannesburg on Thursday September 11, (says the "Times" correspondent at that place) for what is hoped is the first of a series of long tours in South Africa. His Excellency is accompanied by Major Lambton, Military Secretary Second Lieutenant Lord Brooke, aide-de-camp, and Major-General Baden-Powel with his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Kearsley. Proceeding by rail to Krugersdorp, the party will trek thence to Rustenburg, Zeerust, and Mafeking, entraining there for Fourteen Streams. They hope to return via Christiana, Bloemhof, and Klerksdorp. The tour comprises some of the most fertile parts of the Transvaal, and Lord Milner will have an opportunity of seeing a large number of Boers already back on their farms. The work of repatriation and settlement has been pushed forward perhaps more quicly in these districts than in any other, owing to the more favourable conditions existing in the Western Transvaal. The tours will not only afford Lord Milner a welcome and necessary respite from overwork, but will bring him in closer touch with the people in the outlying districts, to whom a visit of a few minutes from his Excellency will appeal more than years of good government.

This is a wise principle which the present governors of the several colonies are continually putting into practice. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson has become deservedly popular in Cape Colony owing to the lively and sympathetic interest which he and Lady Hely-Hutchinson take in the colony and its inhabitants. In Natal Sir Henry McCallum has lost no time in adopting the same plan, and will shortly be touring in the new territory acquired by the colony. In the Orange River Colony, in spite of the war, Sir H. Goold-Adams has been indefatigable in travelling wherever the military exigencies allowed, and it is owing to his having made himself personally acquainted with the needs of the people that the work of settlement is progressing so rapidly in the colony.

BOTHA BREAKS WITH THE IRRECONCILABLES.

The first consequency of the failure of the Mission of the Boer Generals in London, says the Brussels correspondent of the "Standard," will be the complete rupture between them and the Irreconcilable Party formed by Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds, Mr. Reitz and their followers. General Botha attributes the want of success of the conference with Mr. Chamberlain to the defiant attitude of Mr. Reitz, and the General will in future endeavour to obtain some practical advantages for his countrymen by showing his sincere and loyalist feelings towards England.

This report is confirmed by the "Telegraph's" correspondent in Brussels. Great indignation against Mr. Reitz, Dr. Leyds, Mr. Kruger, and their irreconcilable clique has (he says) been aroused in Boer circles in Brussels by the publication of the British Blue Book relating to Mr. Chamberlain's conference with the Boer Generals. The ex-President's clique is held responsible for the failure of the Generals' mission, and, consequently a rupture between the moderate Boer party and the irreconcilable faction may be considered henceforth as a fait accompli.

During the last conference held by the Boer leaders at The Hague after the Generals' return from London, General Botha related in detail his interviews with Mr. Chamberlain, and expressed the hope that an important improvement of the Boer situation might be obtained by the adoption of a sincere policy towards England. He condemned severely Mr. Reitz's attitude at the Dutch Congress at Courtrai, and declared that the Boer leaders' further presence in Europe would be exclusively devoted to their aims concerning financial aid for their countrymen.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION REGARDING NATIVES.

In the Supreme Court at Pretoria on Friday judgment was given in an appeal case in which certain natives had been convicted in the Lower Court for contravention of the Native Squatters Law in not having given three months' notice to the owners of the farms on which they lived of their intention to leave their place of above. The natives had left months ago, during the progress of hostilities, and at the time there was no one to whom they could give notice. The Supreme Court has quashed the convictions. This was a test case brought on behalf of a large number of natives who have left their Dutch masters' farms in similar circumstanses, and who are now called on to return but refuse to do so.

NATAL LAND SETTLEMENT.

FARMERS LEAVING THE COLONY.

Durban advices state that Natal farmers are preparing to leave the country with the object of settling in the Orange River Colony. The number includes twenty-five tenant-farmers in the Polela district, and their complaint is that they are unable to acquire land for themselves in Natal—and this in face of the Land Settlement scheme recently published. They have no desire to migrate if it can be avoided, and as a last resource they asked their Government to find land for them in the newly annexed areas, of Vryheid and Utrecht, but were informed that nothing could be done. The Administration at Bloemfontein, with which these body, farmers have been in communication for some time, have offered them the pick of a large number of farms and land in the Ladybrand and Caledon River districts, or, if they prefer it, 96,000 acres in another locality. The land can be required at £2 an acre, and the purchase price would be spread over a period of thirty years. Moreover the Orange River Colony Government is willing to advance at 4 per cent. interest half the sum at which the farm is valued, and this is repayable in ten years.

Surprise is expressed that the Expropriation Act, passed during the last session of the Parliament, is not in operation, and it is freely hinted that the measure is lying dormant as a consequence of the influence brought to bear by some of the biggest landowners in the Colony. Had this Act been put into force the Government, it is contented, could have obtained for settlers large tracts of farming land now occupied by natives.

PRINCE ACQUITTED.

THE OTHER DEFENDANTS SENT TO PRISON.

FOR the last time Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, the two youths Sherman and Chandler, and the bookmaker's clerk Gerry, appeared together in the dock of the old Bailey on September 12th charged with misdemeanours under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A searching cross examination by Sir Edward Clarke of Alfred Burbedge the landlord, of the house in Duke street where the offence was alleged to have been committed, and the chief witness for the prosecution, was the first feature of the day's proceedings.

Why, when his suspicions were roused that something wrong was going to happen, did he not try to prevent it instead of boring a hole in the door?

"I wanted to get Gerry", was Burbedge's answer to this.

He did not know the identity of the Prince, he said, until after the police court proceedings.

Here the witness's statement at his arrest was read, in which the name of Prince Francis Joseph appeared. Burbedge was positive he did not write the name.

He admitted that he said nothing about having made a hole in the door until after he gave evidence in court—the contention of Sir Edward Clarke being that it was only when it was found that what the witnesses said they saw was not within range through the keyhole that the hole in the door became necessary.

A lodger in the house, William Street, was the next witness. He said he did not think of the hole in the door when the case was first before the Court.

This witness had been a soldier, a fireman, a labourer, and a barman.

He admitted being turned out of the Army, and having been in prison for two months "for drink and refusing to fight the police."

TWO WITNESSES FIGHT.

Questioned about a decidedly black eye, Street observed;—

"A witness in the case gave it me; and then they call us in the papers respectable people!"

After the man with whom Street had fought over the case—honours were divided in the matter of black eyes—had given evidence, the case for the prosecution closed.

Then, amid a buzz of excitement, Mr. Mule (prosecuting) rose. He said there was no satisfactory evidence on which to ask the jury to convict the Prince.

So Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, who had sat through the afternoon without taking much notice of the proceedings, was formally acquitted.

Had the case gone on, intimated Sir E Clarke, the Prince would have gone into the witness box and denied all the allegations against him.

"But according to his own statement," remarked the Recorder, "he was in the house because he thought it a house of illrepute."

As to the others, Sherman and Chandler pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit improper acts.

Gerry took all the blame on himself. The two lads, he told the Court, acted on his instructions. He did not intend to say that he "did not intend to rob the gentleman," but he had no intention, he declared, of committing the offence charged.

In finding the trio guilty, the jury said they believed Gery's intention in getting the Prince into the house was either the robbery or blackmail.

Convictions were proved against Gerry, while Chandler was stated to be an associate of a convicted blackmailer.

Gerry was sentenced to two years', Chandler to ten months', and Sherman to eight months' imprisonment.

GREATER BRITAIN.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

TWO MILLION FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NEUTRAL FOREIGNERS AND NATIVES TO SHARE.

IMPERIAL EXCHEQUER TO PAY.

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday.—It is officially stated that the sum of three million pounds granted under article 10 of the Terms of Surrender will be charged on the Imperial Exchequer, and not on the new Colonies.

An additional sum of two millions, which is likewise chargeable on the Imperial Exchequer will be set aside for the compensation of British subjects, and of foreigners who have not been guilty of a breach of neutrality, and of the natives of both Colonies.

These sums are independent of the payments made by the Military Compensation Boards.

In view of the important telegram given above, it may be interesting to recall the wording of article 10 of the Terms of Surrender. It is as follows:—

As soon as conditions permit, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food, shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock, implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal conditions.

His Majesty's Government will place at the disposal of these Commissions a sum of £3,000,000 sterling for the above purposes, and will allow all notes issued under Law No. 1 of 1900 of the Government of the South African Republic, and all receipts given by the officers in the field of the late Republics or under their orders, to be presented to a Judicial Commission which will be appointed by the Government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this Commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable consideration, they will be received by the first-named Commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given. In addition to the abovenamed grant of £3,000,000, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to make advances as loans for the same purpose, free of interest, for two years, and afterwards repayable over a period of years with 3 per cent. interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to the benefit of this clause.

GRANTS TO SOUTH AFRICAN LOYALISTS.

THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE £2,000,000.

We find upon inquiry in official circles that the telegram printed above regarding the suggested compensation to loyalists, although substantially correct, does not quite give the proposals of the British Government. It is perfectly true that the three millions sterling which was voted by the Government under the terms of surrender will be taken out of the Imperial Exchequer, and it is also the case that a further sum of two millions sterling will be set aside for loyal British subjects, for foreigners who remained neutral during the war, and for natives. But this amount is not to be paid by way of compensation for losses sustained, as the wording of the telegram would seem to indicate. It is a sum set apart for exactly the same purposes as those for which the three millions sterling has been granted in the case of the late burghers—namely, to assist the needy amongst them to get back to their old homes as far as possible, to help them to make a fresh start in their various vocations, and where necessary to give them some temporary relief until they have been able to get settled. While it does not necessarily follow that those who have received compensation for losses from the military compensation boards will not participate in the relief grant of two millions sterling, it is not intended that those who received an amount sufficient to enable them to make a new beginning in the work in which they were engaged shall share in the distribution. It is primarily intended for those who, without some assistance would find it impossible or at least very difficult to get settled on anything like a fair basis.

LABOUR PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOARD OF TRADE WARNING.

Latest advices from South Africa with regard to the trade outlook, issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, are of a particularly interesting character. In Natal, railway employes only are in demand, and the Board of Trade say with the exception of these no one should emigrate to the Colony in search of work, unless possessed of ample means. The market is full, and permits to land are required. In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony there are no openings for school teachers and no announcement of vacancies, is likely to be made before January next. For really skilled mechanics there is a fair demand, and wages average rather over £1 per day. The cost of living, however, is double that in England. Female servants are in demand at £5 per month, but they are warned against going unless in charge of friends. Permits here are necessary to all emigrants.

The wages offered for the wanted railway men in Natal range as follows;—Platelayers, £11 to £15 per month; carriage and waggon examiners and signalmen £10 per month. The cost of passage is advanced to be repaid by monthly instalments.

KAISER LEADS HIS HORSEMEN,

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

THE Emperor's guests became accustomed to early rising (says Reuter's correspondent at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder). On Thursday (Sept, 11) their special train left Frankfurt at a quarter past four, while it was still quite dark. The party arrived at Tempel shortly after six and mounting their horses made for a hillock hard by, whence an extensive view of the field was obtainable.

The sun was just rising when an attack began along the whole line. The Emperor assumed the the command of the Blue or defending army. The idea was that the Red or invading army, which had driven back the Blue, had sent off cavalry to obtain reinforcements, the Blue having been strongly reinforced, during the night. The Red cavalry divisions lay to the north-east, and the Emperor's object was to outflank the Red, hitherto the victorious army, with the Blue cavalry and fall upon them while they were retreating.

At an early hour the Empress rode on two the field, and as the cavalry flanking movement was observed, galloped off with the umpires and their staff, Lord Roberts, and the other visitors, to an eminence behind the Red army, where the cavalry charge was expected. Early in the day masses of cavalry were visible on the ridges and hills towards the south-east, and the Red army pressed by the Blue infantry demoralised by sharpnel fire, and having only a handful of cavalry, were retiring. A charge would now be effective. Sweeping round the flank of the Reds, the cavalry, some 8,000 in all, came full gallop upon the rear flank of the enemy, the Emperor, on his Arab charger leading. The squadrons of cavalry, wheeling in up-on the Reds, passed though a heavy infantry fire for about five minutes, then, opening up in a line extending over a mile, charged the enemy's guns and infantry, riding between them. The cheers of the cavalry as they charged were audible for miles. Some of the guests, among them Generals Young and Wood, of the United States Armys joined in the charge and rode through the guns. From a spectacular standpoint the day's proceedings were magnificent and unsurpassed by anything that had gone before. The charge ended the battle, and the cease fire was sounded. The weather was again favourable, Beyond the loss of a couple of horses no untoward incidents are reported. The cavalry had ridden round upwards of twelve miles before charging.

Shortly after the final attack the foreign guests, including Lord Roberts in Field Marshal's full-dress uniform with Orders; Mr. Brodrick, wearing his new Order of the Red Eagle; Lord Lonsdale, in a Yeomanry uniform; and the American generals in a dark, undress, dismounted uniform, as well as the foreign-attachés rode back to Tempel station, returning thence by special train to Frankfurt.

Lord Roberts and the Emperor's other guests again dined at the Civil Casino in the evening. They were entertained by Prince Albert of Prussia who yesterday acted as chief umpire.

BRITISH OFFICERS CONDEMN THE GERMAN INFANTRY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Herald" states that General Sir John French, General Hamilton, General Wood, Adjutant-General Corbin, and General Young, the British and American military experts who have attended the German Army manœuvres, were asked by the Emperor for their opinion of his Army, and that all agreed in condemning the infantry formation as the weakest link in the chain. The Emperor, the correspondent says, showed eagerness to know the impressions of the officers who had seen service in South Africa and the Philippines, but he was hardly prepared for the candour with which his guests attacked the German infantry system, and described it as a primitive organisation sure to collapse under the fire of modern artillery and rifles. Adjutant General Corbin told the correspondent that the solid phalanxes and automaton like discipline of the German infantry were a survival of the old days. In modern warfare the German regiments would simply be targets, and their effectiveness be reduced to a minimum.

SIR HENRY COTTON AND THE ASSAM TEA INDUSTRY.

THE Indian tea industry, that friend of the British people, on the proper working of which depends the daily comfort of so many homes in the United Kingdom, has, remarks the "Times," been passing through a succession of troubles during the last few years. In its markets a trade depression of a very severe and prolonged character has reduced, and in many cases entirely swept away, the profits of investors; and the unexpected prolongation of the South African war has led to the maintenance of the tea duty at a higher rate than would have been imposed in periods of normal finance. Within the boundaries of Assam a different of opinion between the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr., now Sir Henry, Cotton and the planters, arising over a legislative measure, developed into an embittered controversy which even the mediation of the Government of India could not wholly allay; and further troublesome difficulties are apprehended from the unforeseen result of this revised enactment, which threatens to interfer every seriously with the emigration of labourers to Assam. It is with these labour trouble that the series of letters from our special correspondent in India, and the animated correspondence which has passed between him and Sir Henry Cotton in our columns, are exclusively concerned. With regard to the trouble about recruitment, it is evident that any representations made by the employers of labour will merit the most careful examination on the part of the Goverment of Indian; for the imperial interests, both British and Indian, involved in the maintenance of the flow of emigrants entitle the tea industry to the largest measure of legitimate official assistance in the recruitment of their labour supply. The controversy with Sir Henry Cotton cannot be understood without some knowledge of the series of peculiar laws which have regulated the labour system of the Assam tea gardens for upwards of 30 years. These laws have been justified only by the special circumstances which they were designed to meet; and both the Government and the planters look forward to their repeal as soon as there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining labour by the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Meanwhile, it is agreed by a consensus of expert witnesses that the effect of these laws has, on the whole, been beneficial to both parties; and, while the tea industry could never have been developed without their aid, it is equally certain that the lot of the labourer would have been far less fortunate in the absence of the provisions for his protection which they empower the Government to enforce.

So far, at least, there is a fairly general agreement. The controversy which arose was due, in the first instance, to the proposal to raise the statutory rate of wages, a proposal which came before the Viceroy's Legislative Council at a peculiarly inopportune time. Sir Henry Cotton, an Indian civil servant of distinguished service and abilities, to whose consistent attitude of sympathy with the aspirations of the natives our correspondent pays a tribute, was not originally responsible for this proposal; but he supported it with a zeal which did not admit of compromise or postponement, and he attempted to throw doubt upon the reality of the depression which made it impossible at that moment for the planters to increase their wages fund. It is worthy of note that Sir Henry Cotton's appointment in 1896 had been warmly welcomed by the mercantile community that he had gone to Assam as a peculiar friend of the tea industry, full of ideas as to the commercial development of the province, and that he had since attempted, though for the most part in vain, to push forward schemes of capitalist colonisation, feeder railways, and other business enterprises of a similar sort. But in the controversy which ensued on this occasion he parted company with his former allies by exhibiting a complete change opinion with regard to the condition of the great labourforce. He denounced the wages of the "Act-labourers" as a "micerable average pittance." He described their inadequacy as "a canker eating at the vitals of the tea industry." After the passing of the Act, embodying a compromise over the wage-rate to which he had not assented, he issued a report differing entirely in character both from his own previous reports and from those of his predecessors. In this report he reaffirmed his doctrine as to the insufficiency of wages; he brought an unusually large number of miscellaneous charges against individual planters for evasions of the law and described the executive remedies with which he had met them; most serious of all, he formulated the grave accusation against the magistracy of the province of failing to distribute impartial justice, and showed how he had acted on this belief by reversing sentences and releasing convicted labourers from goal. A very painful impression was produced by the publication of this document; but the Indian Tea Association in a temperate letter to the Government of India, while expressing its entire sympathy with the detection and punishment of offenders, successfully refuted so many of Sir Henry Cotton's versions of individual cases as to invalidate the accuracy of the whole report and of the wider condemnation which its tenor implied. The views of the association received substantial endorsement from the Government of India's reply.

In the main question at issue between our correspondent and Sir Henry Cotton, the condition of the coolies, the former's favourable account is met with a categorical denial by the late Chief Commissioner of Assam. It is difficult to understand how Sir Henry Cotton as arrived at the extreme position which he has now taken up. It is marked by in consistency, for he held no comprehensive inquiry and formed no important collection of hitherto unascertained facts. It is unsupported by the opinion of his predecessors or of the Government of India, or of any known autority upon tea-gardens except the Indian native Press. Its moral strength is weakened by the omission to grapple with what is perhaps the most widespread evil to which the coolies are exposed, and evil with regard to which the planters have hitherto been backward in concerted action, but which is rapidly attaining the demensions of a serious public scandal—namely, the mischief of the Government liquor shops. No one, however, will wish to impugn the disinterested motives of the Chief Commissioner; they have been repeatedly acknowledged in the speeches of Lord, Curzon, and have now been rewarded by the conferment on him of a high decoration by a Government which was unable to give his policy their support. It is against the dangerous effect of that policy upon the natives of India that our correspondent has directed his criticism. Our memories are recalled to the days of Lord Ripon, and we are reminded by yet another instance of the peculiar problems with which the conduct and position of Englishmen in India are beset. Those problems, it is well known, are a source of anxiety to the present Viceroy. That British rule in India rests on the doing of justice, and on the belief of the people that justice is done, has been a dictum of more than one wise Indian administrator, and the saying was never truer than it is to-day. Lord Curzon has a keen and vivid sense of justice. Is would be unworthy of the confidence which is so universally and justly placed in his administration, if we did not trust him to which handle in a board and comprehensive manner the delicate problems to which the relations between Europeans and natives give rise.

CHRISTMAS CRACKER FACTORY ON FIRE

£100,000 DAMAGE AT VICTORIA DOCKS.

WILSON-STREET, Finsbury-sq., was on Wednesday night the scene of a great fire on the premises of Messrs. T. Smith and Co., the well-known manufacturers of Christmas crackers and bonbons. The fire was discovered about ten o'clock. The factory was stocked with bonbons for Christmas, and half an hour after the alarm the six floors were well ablaze. A "brigade call" was given, and soon more than twenty engines were playing on the burning building. The six floors of that portion of the building in which the fire broke our were all destroyed, despite the efforts of the firemen, and many thousand pounds' worth of stock was burnt. From the start, the brigade had little chance with the warehouse, which, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, burnt with such rapidity and fierceness that by midnight the fire was practically over.

The fire broke out in the lithographic room on the first floor, the cause being unknown, and it had gained a complete hold of the floor before it was discovered. Then the fall of broken glass and the upward rush of smoke and flame informed the police what was the matter. There were thirty engines with a full force of firemen on the ground within half an hour after the call. The premises adjoining in Wilson street and at 26, Finsbury-square were theatened, but the efforts of the firemen, were successful in saving both blocks of property as they were, after two hours' hard work in getting the outbreak under. A strong force of firemen, however, remained at work all night, and the fire was not actually out until about eight o'clock next morning. The whole of the upper part of Messrs. Smith's premises have been burnt out, the contents totally destroyed, and part of the roof off.

It is stated by Messrs. Tom Smith and Company that in the fire only the contents of one building out of the four were destroyed. The building involved contained the confectionery department. Not a single cracker has been burned, and Christmas orders will not be delayed.

IT is notified that Volunteer Officers desirous of attending the Delhi Manœuvres at their own expense will be allowed to do so under the same conditions as officers of the Regular Army, as published in the scheme issued some time ago.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—Commenting on the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty the "Novoe Vremya" says:—

As we have already had occasion to remark, there is no ground for overrejoicing, at least from the Russian point of view, at the ablition of the likin and generally at the facilities afforded to the importation of foreign goods into the interior of the Celestial Empire, since the more China is opened to foreigners the stronger becomes the hatred displayed towards them in that country. It is not to the Russian interest that this hatred should be cultivated, even in the name of the high principles of Western civilisation.

THE POWERS AND KELANTAN.

Paris, Sept. 15 (Reuter).—The following despatch has been received here from Saigon, dated Sept. 14:—

Three hundred English soldiers have just occupied the Principality of Kelantan at the request of its Sultan. Kelantan is the largest Malay province which pays tribute to Siam. This aggression is causing considerable emotion in Siam, where it is feared that the British Protectorate will be extended to the whole of the Malay Peninsula.

The insurrection in the north of Siam seems to be decreasing.

The following reports from Paris are published:—

Paris, Sept. 16 ("Times.")—A "Havas Agency," telegram announcing that Kelantan, in the Malaya Peninsula, had been occupied by 300 Sikhs, was published here yesterday, and created a general flutter of dismay in colonial circles. The importance thus ascribed to this information was due to its supposed official character. Something of the respect which in France habitually clings to any piece of news propagated by the subsidised agency in in question still lingers, therefore, about the sensational information just alluded to, in spite of the immediate and authorised contradiction which it received in England. The papers, accordingly, are still commenting upon this question, and to-night in the "Debats" a specialist among French publicists whose articles frequently figure in the "bulletin of the committee of French Asia," tempers his habitually somewhat violent ideas on the Siamese Question to the exigencies of the more cautious and diplomatic style of that great newspaper.

The writer, in his leading article, thinks that, if this information was so quickly contradicted, it was from a desire to avoid any diplomatic incident. Kelantan, he admits, has long been looked upon as being bound to from part of the British sphere of influence. France herself having implicitly recognised this inevitable situation in the Anglo-French agreement of January 1896. France, says the "Debats" would no more think of abjecting to England's action in Siamese Malacca than she would expect England to protest in regard to any activity of France in the valley of the Me-kong. In fact, as far as France is concerned England is free to do what she likes as well at Kelantan as at Tringano, Kedah, and Patany. The "Debats" thinks that only persons who have been in the dark as to British policy in these regions, persons who have not read the "Straits Times" or the "Singapore Free Press," could be surprised at any such news as has just come over the wire from Saigon. This information is of a kind for which it has been impossible to obtain publicity says the "Debats," in the great London journals.

But if this news has now been summarily contradicted, although containing nothing that could possibly offend France, it is because, according to the "Debats", it could compromise England in her relations with Siam. "While little by little extending her authority over the Siamese portion of the Malay peninsula, she affirms that she is the real protector of Siamese integrity, which is menaced, above all, by the Power bordering on the east on the domains of the Court of Bangkok. A telegram announcing the occupation of Kelantan, occuring while this policy was being pursued, might compromise its harmonious development; and England clings to the system owing to which she has succeeded in getting Siam to accept a preponderant influence. . . . Siam is giving, with the sure result of putting us against her, excessive advantages to a Power which, in the frontier regions, is freely pursuing a policy sensibly more encroaching than ours. Our authorities, in fact, in the Eastern Provinces have always maintained a reserve, which may be taken as excessive. We are negotiating amicably with Siam in order to obtain, in a portion of her territory in which we cannot but take an interest, certain positive guarantees of which the situation at Bangkok, and also in the Malay Peninsula, proves to us more and more the present necessity. We are seeking to reconcile Siamese dignity and interests with the realisation of the conditions indispensable to the security of French Indo-China. It would seem as if in considering, not the occupation of Kelantan, since it is denied, but the whole attitude which made it probable, the Bangkok Goverment would have the elements of a comparison by which it would be edified.

It would be a mistake to overlook in this article, simply because it happens to be adroit, the seriousness of its point of view. What might pass as the ingenuity of its malice may, I can affirm after conversation with a certain number of persons here whom Siamese matters interest, be interpreted, and indeed, should be interpreted, as the somewhat naive but perfectly sincere feeling in French colonial circles. French foreign and colonial policy has no designs at present on Siam. There is a desire to avoid complications at all costs. All France desires is a sort of condominium situation with England, by virtue of which, in Siam proper and at Bangkok, she will enjoy not merely on paper, but in reality, equal rights with England. She is willing and even eager to keep to the letter of the convention with England, but she is nevertheless convinced, as the article in question states, that England is less anxious to maintain Siamese integrity. The Singapore papers alluded to by the "Debats" are, indeed, edifying reading in the sense that they show that Englishmen on the spot are just as sincerely convinced of French ill-will towards Siam as those at home. In this curious situation of reciprocal misunderstanding on the part of the neighbouring Powers it would seem as if Siam would have to learn from Abyssinia the great secret of how to maintain an equilibrium. Unfortunately splendid isolation is for her a physical and geographly impossibility.

Paris, Sept. 16 ("Standard").—The reported occupation of the principality of Kelantan, the largest Malay province which pays tribute to the King of Siam, has again attracted public attention to the negotiations which are proceeding in Paris between the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs for the settlement of all the differences which have arisen between France and Siam in connection with the execution of the Treaty of Peace of 1893. The British denial to the report has been published here, and while in French official circles it is stated that nothing is known which might tend to confirm the statement or otherwise, it is rather curious to note that this report has been circulated just at a moment when it was whispered in diplomatic circles that the negotiations between M. Delcasse and the Siamese Envoys were not progressing any too satisfactorily.

It has been pointed out here as strange that immediately after the Siamese Plenipotentiaries had their first interview with M. Delcasse, Paya Sri Sanadei proceeded to London, where he had interviews with Lord Lansdowne, and that it was only upon his recent return to Paris that the conversations with the French Foreign Minister were resumed. These pending negotiations continue to occupy the attention of political writers in France. In the current issue of "Le Correspondant" M. Francis Mury contributes a very lengthy article dealing with the present negotiations. His prejudice against the English, however, is extreme, and his summary of the incidents which have led up to the present negotiations, and which have already been detailed in the Standard, does not display any attempt to deal practically with the question Concerning Prince Paya Sri Sabadel, who has been sent to negotiate with M Delcasse, M Mury says of is a Siamese, very clever and intelligent, and full of tact. But he is completely devoted to British ideas, and the writer fears that his recent stay in England will not have modified his views. He thinks it was a great mistake to have conducted the negotiations in Paris. They should have been carried on at Saigon by men thoroughly competent to deal with the Siamese, and who are well acquainted with the various phases of the situation. The fact of having been able to get the negotiations conducted in Paris is regarded by the Siamese a considerable advantage, because they hope to find themselves face to face with men who are imperfectly acquainted with what has happened in the Valley of the Menam and the Me-kong.

The writer believes that the propositions the Siamese Envoy had to submit to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs were as follows—The annulment of the treaties of 1893 and 1896, and the neutralisation, to the advantage of Siam of the zones of influence which were reserved to France in the basin of the Me-kong, in compensation for which France would obtain the following advantages. Firstly, the cession of the territory of Luang Prabang situated on the right bank of the Me-kong; secondly the recognition, in principle, of the, registration of protected natives—Loatians, Cambodgians Annamites, Chinese, &c.—with a revision of the lists by a mixed commission, and elimination of those who owe service to the King either naval military or civil, or who had accepted a little or mandarinate; thirdly, nominations of French professors in the royal schools; fourthly, nomination of a French municipal engineer for the city of Bangkok; fifthly, a promise of various concessions to French syndicates; and sixthly, promise, in the case of Siam deciding to maintain a Army, to call in a French mission.

M. Mury says that French diplomacy would be guilty of madness if it consented thus to surrender the influence and future of France in Siam. He proceeds:—"The abandonment of all our guarantees and the abidication of our secular role as protectors of foreigners, in compensation for vague promises which would never be replised, would be the death blow to our prestige. If we are not to be deceived we must rigorously insist on the execution of the clauses of the treaties of 1893 and 1896." M. Mury adds that if French professors, engineers, or officers were appointed they would be regularly paid their salaries, but scrupulously kept in the back-ground. He says, in conclusion, "It is certain that if we accept the propositions of his Majesty King Chulalongkorn it would be an end of the treaty of 1893. Defend our proteges and our subjects against the abuses of power of the Siamese Mandarins, institute Consulates in all important localities, and occupy the zone which accord of Jan. 15, 1896, with England reserves to our influence."

With regard to this latter suggestion made by M. Mury, it is interesting to note that, though there is no foundation for the report that British troops have occupied the Principality of Kelantan to-days French journals point out that even had this report proved true, it would not have affected the present negotiations between France and Siam. The "Figaro" observes that such a contingency is provided for by this Treay of January 1896, which it adds stipulates the neutrality of the Menam, and gives England a free hand in the Malay Peninsula in the same way that France is freely to act as she pleases on the banks of the Meekong When it is remembered that the telegram concerning Kelantan emanated from a French source, the concluding remark of the "Figaro" writer is not without its significance. He says:—"False reports are often mere "ballons d'essai," and as such constitute useful warnings. We hope that this warning will not be lost on the Siamese Goverment."

M. Robert de Caix, writing in the "Journal des Debats", this evening, accepts the denial of the report occupation but reluctantly. In his opinion it is what might be expected, excepting that just at present it might do harm to the attitude which England has assumed towards Siam. This writer adds:—

"While gradually increasing her hold on Siamese Malacca, England declares herself the true protector of Siamese integrity menaced by France. A telegram announcing the occupation of Kelantan, falling into the middle of this policy might compromise its harmonious development. But Great Britain holds to the system thanks to which she has been able to secure a preponderating influence in China. The great State offices of the King so Siam's Government are held by Englishmen, and the Sikh Police, commanded by British officers, os well guard the Delta of the Menam that the Siamese are hardly any longer the masters in their own country. Finally, we are assured that the British are endeavouring to open the kingdom of Siam to their Japanese allies. This game is evidently dangerous for Great Britain, who, according to the terms of the 1896 treaty, cannot absorb Siam."

France, the "Journal des Debats" says, always acted reservedly in Siam, and the writer thinks that the Siamese have more reason to favour and be grateful to the French than they have to the English M. de Caix proceeds:—

"We have always sought to conciliate the country's dignity and interests with the realisation of the conditions indispensable to the security of French Indo-China. Notwithstanding all the causes of discontent and mistrust which Siam has given us, we persist in the way of friendly negotiations. The eventuality of our having to take the guarantees which, notwithstanding all, we could not obtain by good-will, we regard as very unfortunate and it seems to us that, in considering not the occupation of Kelantan, since it is denied, but its prolonged attitude, which made the news seems so likely and probable, that the Government of Bangkok has the elements of a comparison from which it might emerge edified."

RAILWAYS IN SIAM.

THE American Consul-General in Siam devotes an interesting report to the position of railway enterprise in that country. He says that the great highways of Siam from remote times have been three splendid rivers, which penetrate the country to its northern boundary, and with their numerous tributaries bring its plain into communication with the sea. To these natural highways, in later years, were added canals that intersect the alluvial plains of the south in every direction, making a vast network of waterways, thousands of miles in length. Over these plains, whose level lies below that of the highest tide, roads were unknown, except the jungle path or the elevated ridge of the little dykes that seperate the rice fields one from another, both being impassable during the rainy season. A people to whom the waterways furnished at once the means of irrigating their rice fields, a supply of fish, the luxury of the family bath at evening, their daily water supply, and the means of easy access elsewhere, were naturally slow to recognize the need of other highways. But about 20 years ago street began to be made in Bangkok, and now there are over 100 miles of fairly well metalled carriage roads. About ten years ago the first effort towards railway construction was made. This resulted in the Paknam line, which was opened to traffic in 1893. It is owned by a local company and is under Danish control. It is about 13 1-2 miles in length and runs between Bangkok and Paknam, a flourishing village at the mouth of the Menam, at which all vessels stop on the way in and out of Bangkok. The line is now paying about 7 per cent dividend. In 1892 the Government began the construction of the line from Bangkok to Moang Korat, a good-sized town north-east of the capital. This was formally opened in December, 1900, when the work was completed over the entire distance of 102 1-2 miles traffic being carried on over the western end of the line as it was built. This first experiment on the part of the Government in railway construction cost heavily in life and money. It compares favourably with some of the American cheaper light lines, both in construction and equipment. The country through which it runs is in part a rich alluvial plain which improved communication and will convert into a valuable rice-producing and grazing area. The Khorat hill region may also yield minerals, and some valuable woods are found there. From this line, 57 miles north-east from Bangkok, another branch to the north. This is completed about 26 miles to the town of Lopburi and will be extended in time to the town of Kiang-mai a distance of 373 miles. The surveys are completed, the work of construction is under way, and it is expected that by the middle of 1904 it will be in running order as far as Ban Paknam-po, an important station on the river 82 miles north of Lopburi. The preliminary survey has been made and the permanent survey is being prosecuted as far as Kiang-mai. The Director-General is sanguine that the road will be completed to Kiang-mai within six or eight years, and will advise its immediate extension to Kiang-Sen, 124 miles farther, on the Siamese border. It will pass through some rich agricultural regions will probably open valuable mineral lands and will penetrate the great timber areas of the country. On the other hand it will have the river to compete with in almost its entire length, and the latter will no doubt at all times monopolize the timber traffic.

As a political measure the road will no doubt prove a good investment and will do much for the commercial development of the country as well. The supplies are ready the survey completed, and the construction is being pushed on of a narrow-gauge line that will run from Bangkok south-west to Petchaburi, a distance of 94 miles. This is also under Government control. The region through which it will run is one of the richest in Siam, and it will pass through several large towns. It is expected that this will be in running order by January next, and, if well managed, it should give a fair return from the first. The preliminary surveys are also being made on another Government line, which it is proposed to run east and south from Bangkok through Paatrew and Bang-pla-soi to Si-ma-ha-ra-tha on the coast, about 87 miles distant. This line will for perhaps 56 miles serve a rich and well-populated region. For the rest of the way it will skirt the coast, and it is expected that by providing Bangkok with easy access to the sea, "a thing of which the city stands in dire need during the unhealthy season," a large passenger traffic will be developed. The probabilities are that the line will be completed rapidly.

Besides these Government lines there have been two private concessions for railways recently granted to Siamese. One of these will extend from Tauna, a station on the Lopburi line, to Prabat, a distance of about 10 1-2 miles. Prabat is a Mecca for Buddhism, to which many thousands of the faithful make a yearly pilgrimage to worship at the shrine of the sacred footprint of the great prophet. This is a narrow-gauge line, and will probably be finished this year. It passes through a promising agricultural area, and it is proposed to extend the line, as trade develops, into the region beyond Prabat, which is rich in minerals and forests. The other line, beginning at Bangkok, will extend south west through one of the richest and most thickly populated areas of Siam and find its terminus at the mouth of the Tatien river. The capital has already been raised in Bangkok, and the company is under Siamese control. This is also a narrow-gauge line, and will be completed before the end of next year. So far it has been the aim of Siam to keep her railways in her own hands.

THERE is luck in buying of race horses, as in everything else. The pony Minimus, with which Colonel Desaraj Urs has won two big races at Poona, was standing in Messrs. Krorouse, Madden and Mackinnon's stables in Madras for seven or eight months and no body would buy him, despite the very moderate price put upon him. Then at last the sporting Mysore Colonel bought him on the off chance, and within a month he has landed two big coups with him!

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

"ECCLESIASTES I. 2."

"Ecclesiastes 1. 2" may well be commended to the civic rulers of Bristol as a motto for their council chamber. Modesty has never been an overpowering virtue in mayors, and aldermen, and town councillors, and there are even parish councillors who would be kings. But one does not remember a story of a town council which has been so greatly upset as the Bristol councillors seem to be because they are not to go down to posterity on an artist's canvas. There is something very delightful in the notion that the picture of the knighting of the mayor is not "historically just" because the countenance of Mr. Councillor This and Mr. Alderman That is missing, and Bristol, one doubts not, will mourn, with its civic rulers in their grief.

"EMMA."

Municipal life has not less than its fair share of human vanity. It was but the other day that a mayor was quarrelling with its Council over the mayoress' state box at the public baths, and one recalls the case of the mayoress who was called upon to sign a book, after Queen Victoria in commemoration of Royal visit. The Queen signed first, writing, of course, "Victoria," Princess Beatrice following with "Beatrice." Then lastly but not least importantly, the mayoress, who wrote "Emma," on the historic roll. Not all civic rulers have been anxious to have their features drawn for posterity to gaze upon; it was a Lord Mayor of Dublin who complained to a judge that he "never suffered more bodily pain of mind—I mean mental pain of mind" than when he saw a cartoon of himself in a newspaper.

THE MAN WHO MADE "MY LORDS" LAUGH.

There is some excuse for vanity, perhaps, when the Earl Marshal of England telegraphs to all the mayors of the kingdom on Sunday night to attend on the King at his Coronation; but the anxiety of a mayor who made the Admiralty laugh could only have sprung from vanity of the least pardonable kind. His worship had the happy fortune to be an admiral too, and on the eve a local function he set himself the awkward question whether it would be right for him to wear his mayor's robes over his uniform! "My Lords," appreciating the humour of the situation, solemnly replied: "My Lords, after giving the most careful consideration to the most important question submitted by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——, Admiral —— have unaimously arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to wear the uniform over the municipal robe;" ! There is no photograph on record, unhappily, to show us how the mayor-admiral looked that day.

THE BOUNCIBLE SON.

Sometimes the vanity belongs to the family, as Sir Edward Russell experienced in his reporting days. Mr. Gladstone was to speak at a banquet got up by the Mayor, who sent word to a local editor that he wished to see somebody about the reporting of the banquet. Sir Edward Russell—long before he was great enough for column reports of his speeches in the "Times"—found the Mayor, a kindly banker and his bouncible eldest son discussing the scarcity of seats, which was so great that the Mayor feared that only one Liverpool reporter could be admitted. The young reporter explained that that would not do, and that the reporters must be present as the Mayor's guests. Whereupon the bouncible eldest son broke in that the sports could "let it alone' "I mided,' Sir Edward, and, with my best sneer, said, "Perhaps there is one person who might not be satisfied with that. You may be under the impression that Mr. Gladstone is coming here just to talk to a couple of merchants and brokers invited by your father. That is not so. He would not come for that purpose. He will come here to speak to Great Britain and to Europe, and he can only do so through the Press. My boy, said the Mayor, you are a little too impetuous, and when the time came the reporters were Mr. Gladstone's fellow guests.

IN THE BANK'S STRONG ROOM.

Once more fact has proved that the strongest stone walls cannot keep thieves out of a bank. The remarkable robbery in Paris brings to mind a strange page in the story of the Bank of England, the directors of which were once startled to receive an invitation to meet an unknown man in the strong room of the Bank at midnight. You think you is all safe hand you bank his seaf, but I knows better. I bin hinside the Bank thee last 2 nite hand you nose nuffin about it. But I am nott a theaf so hif yer will mett mee in the great squar room, with all the moneiys, at twelf 2 nite, He explain orl to you, let only thor 2 cum down, and say nuffin to nobody. The strong room was guarded the next night, in spite of a disposition to regard the letter as a hoax, by police, and—nothing happened.

AN HONEST MAN'S WORK.

The next phase of the mystery was more astonishing than ever. A heavy chest of papers and securities taken from the strong room arrived at the Bank, with a letter complaining that the directors had set the police upon the writer, and that he had therefore not appeared as he promised; but to prove that he was neither a thief nor a fool he sent a chest of papers he had taken from the Bank. Let a few gentlemen be alone in the room, and he would join them at midnight, said the writer, and to cut short a long and strange chapter of bank history, a man with a dark lantern burst into the strong room of the Bank at midnight after calling from behind the stone walls for the directors to put out the lights. He was one of a strange class of men who gained a living by searching the sewers at night, and through an opening from a sewer he had found his way into the richest room in the world!

A GREAT MAN'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

Fifty years ago on Sunday the Duke of Wellington died, and it may be said that after half a century the great man takes his place in history. Emerson set down the Iron Duke as "the perfect soldier"; Sir Archibald Alsion described him as a great man before a great soldier—"a great general because a greatman." "Wellington," wrote the same essayist, "was a warrior, but he was so only to become a pacificator." "He saved England. . . . He saved Europe—the world," flowed on the pen of enthusiastic "Christoper North" when writing "Noctes Ambrosianae," and he went on; "Twinstars in England's sky immortally shall burn the defied spirits of Nelson and Wellington. . . . In war, Wellington, the Gaul-hambler, is a greater name, immeasurably greater than Alfred." "How could a thousand words of all the names that could be named speak so powerfully," Lord Brougham exclaimed of Wellington in his life, and the magic of his name has not passed with his death.

"THE WORLD'S THREE GREAT MEN."

"The ideal man," was Sir William Fraser's estimate of his hero, who was consoled to think that in the Duke of Wellington human nature had "for once reached such perfection, and who declared the Iron Duke to be one of the three beings this globe has produced whose names" will only perish when the the earth itself shall be dissolved into its elements; Shakespeare the Poet, Michael Angelo the Artist, Wellington the Man Lord Roberts, of whom it may be said that he is more nearly than any other living man in the line of succession from Wellington, sets the Duke almost higher than Napoleon as a general—'equal if not superior, because, while Napoleon's genius was more dazzling the Duke excelled in coolness of judgment, which Napoleon himfelf declared to be the foremost quality in a general.

WHERE BOTHA WILL TREK FROM.

General Botha will leave a comfortable homestead should he retreat from Natal as a protest against the annexation of Vryheid. The Botha estate on the Swazi frontier, thirty-five miles north-east of Vryheid, is laid out after the manner of the grounds of an English squire, not far from the place where he and Lucas Meyer proclaimed the New Republic, which after a brief career, lost its identity in the Transvaal. A correspondent who had visited Botha's home writes that it compares favourably with a first-lass English farm. "The house is surrounded by large avenues of trees of the General's own planting. The buildings are substantial and modern, for entering the house one could easily fancy oneself in a superior middle-class English home. The style of the furnishing, the plentiful supply of books, the latest home papers, a first class piano and organ, and a well-stocked greenhouse and fernery, are all in keeping."

THE WORKING RICH.

Socialist platforms will soon lose one of their pet phrases. Not much longer, surely, will they ring with denunciation of the "idle Upper Ten." A book from a duchess and a play from a Lord Chancellor's son belong to the entertaining things of the moment. The Duke of Sutherland, besides a novelist for a wife, had a sister who was once a nurse—a profession which daughter of the late Lord Dufferin voluntarily chose A fruit shop near Charing-cross belongs to a peer, and the name of Lord Londonderry is more familiar on many coalcarts than it will be for some time at the new Board of Education.

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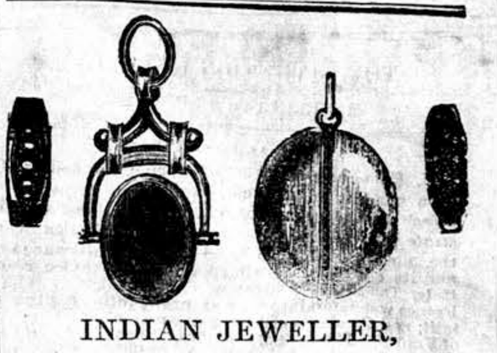

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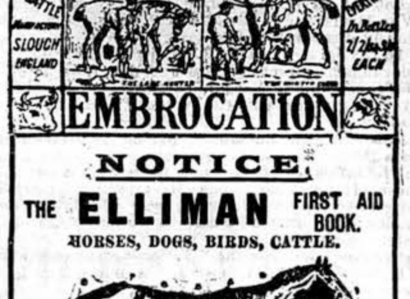

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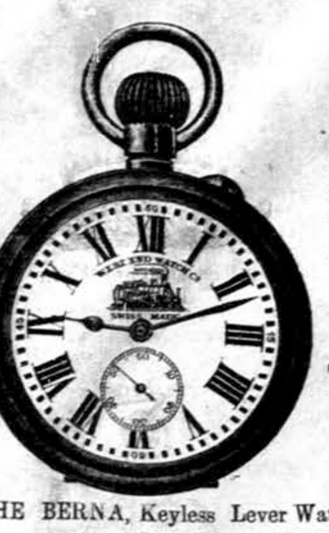

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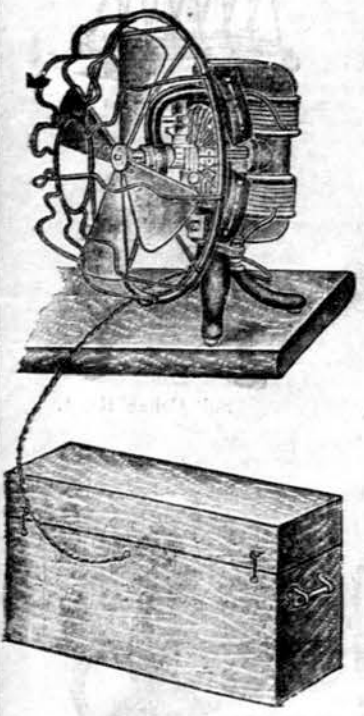

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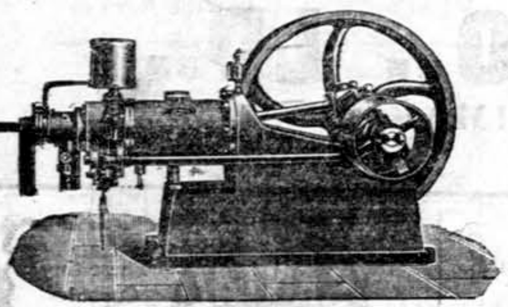

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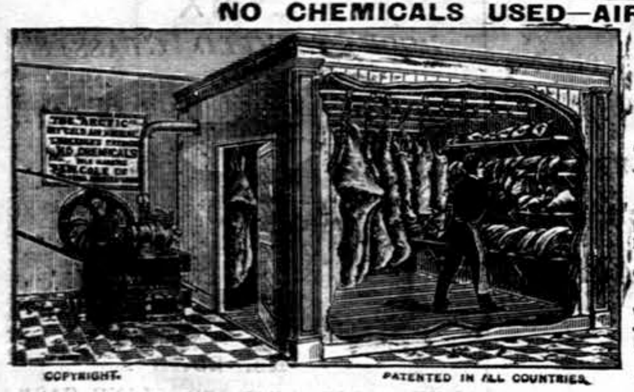

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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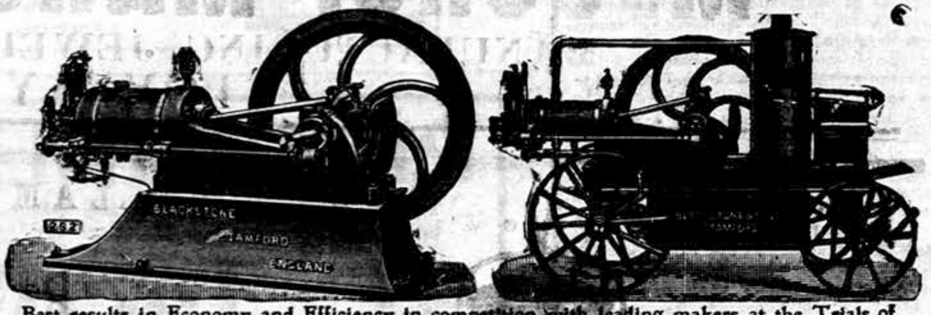

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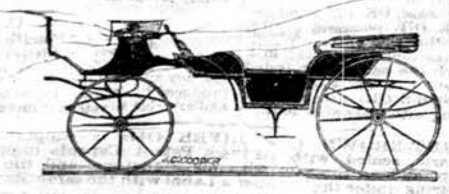

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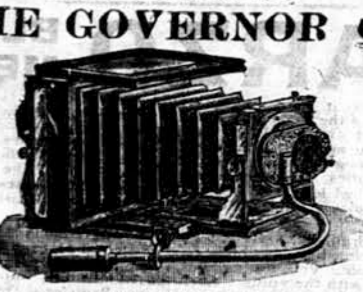

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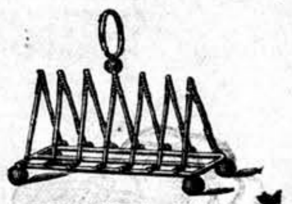
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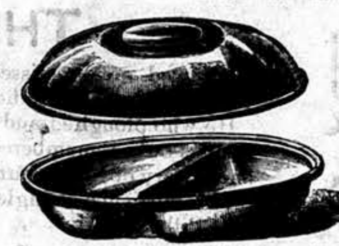
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